Morning Oregonian.

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GENERAL NEWS.

The Union Pacific Negotiating a New Set of Bonds.

[illegible] REDUCTIONS IN PENNSYLVANIA FAILING

[illegible] Load of Mormons Arrives at New York—The Jeannette Survivors, with Lieut. Berry, Arrive by the Parthia.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE OREGONIAN.

New York, Sept. 13—The Tribune has the following: Negotiations are pending through Blake Bros [illegible] in London for the sale of the proposed new [illegible] bonds by the Union Pacific Railroad Co. [illegible] of the company decline to furnish any details [illegible] the proposed loan but admit that such [illegible] are pending. From trustworthy sources [illegible] the following facts have been [illegible] Union Pacific Co proposes to create a mortgage [illegible] secured by collateral security now [illegible] of the company to the amount of about [illegible]. These securities consist of the following: [illegible] numbers $2,360,000 in Colorado Central 7s, $1,550,000 in Denver [illegible] in Utah Northern 7s, [illegible] Park 6s, $1,160,000 in Kansas Central 7s, [illegible] Utah Southern extension 7s $410,000, [illegible] Republican Valley 7s, total $8,530,000. [illegible] are variously due from [illegible]. [illegible] first bonds will, as proposed, [illegible] interest at the rate of 5 per cent payable [illegible] and December. The principal is to be [illegible]. The New England Trust Co will be the [illegible]. It is proposed to provide a [illegible] out of the excess of interest paid on [illegible] over the amount to be payable on [illegible] bonds, which is one per cent as [illegible] $2,218,000, and two per cent as regards [illegible] of the old bonds. The sinking fund [illegible] to investing the purchase of collateral [illegible] if they can be obtained at 105 or less [illegible] be done the sinking fund will be in [illegible] advantage. The negotiations for [illegible] loan are not completed [illegible] that the new bonds will be taken [illegible].

[illegible] Meetings and Elections.

[illegible] 13.—At the annual meeting of [illegible] Texas Pacific railroad 180,000 of [illegible] voted upon, and the following [illegible] elected: Jay Gould, W. T. Wal[illegible], Jas. P. Scott, W. C. Hall, T. S. [illegible], Fred L. Ames, J. C. Brown, [illegible] Hayes, T. T. Eckert, A. L. Hop[illegible], [illegible] H. Wheelock, D. Frosenheld, [illegible] Gould. The directors elected the following: Jay Gould, president, R. S. Hayes, [illegible] and H. M. Hoxie, vice-presidents. The [illegible] exclusive of road and [illegible] current liabilities, $395,502. The [illegible] eastern division of the road, [illegible] Forth Worth, 537 miles, was the [illegible] at the commencement of the [illegible] were reported in full [illegible] under construction and [illegible] transportation of material, [illegible] capabilities could be [illegible].

[illegible] directors of the Hannibal & St [illegible] Porter, John Blood Austin, G. G. [illegible], Jay Gould, Russell [illegible], Frederick L. Ames were [illegible].

[illegible] the Rates.

[illegible]—At a somewhat informal [illegible] of railroad managers at [illegible] and to the Missouri [illegible] Rock Island road to a consid[illegible] business by virtue [illegible] to the northwest was not [illegible] telegraphed to the [illegible] cattle to any fig[illegible] freight. Mr Morrill of the [illegible] that he would not enter [illegible] matter was adjusted [illegible] to be some prospect of a [illegible] between the great trunk [illegible] from Chicago. It may [illegible].

[illegible] in Europe.

[illegible] now definitely decided [illegible] Campanini will visit this [illegible] season. During his tour [illegible] visited Gerster at Bo[illegible]. To the prima donna [illegible] engagement at the [illegible] of sixty nights each [illegible] offer she declined, ac[illegible] to sing in Paris dur[illegible] Campanini be offered [illegible] accordance with a de[illegible] leaving this country last [illegible] this season, but Campa[illegible] and seductive offer [illegible].

[illegible] The tariff question caused [illegible] meeting. Williams, [illegible] protection claim for the [illegible] ought not to be contin[illegible] gentlemen favored a reduc[illegible] unalterably opposed to [illegible] Sharon, said pig iron [illegible] to ask an advance of [illegible] submit to dictation [illegible] here anyway, because [illegible]. The motion pre[illegible] of two members at [illegible] report a fixed schedule [illegible] products and iron ore [illegible].

[illegible] Marvin Green to-day an[illegible] he intends to retire [illegible] Western Union at the ex[illegible] per cent dividend was [illegible].

[illegible] the preferred stockhold[illegible] railroad was reported at a [illegible] committee to-day by the [illegible] $45,000,000. The prefer[illegible] amount about $42,000,000 [illegible] the road since the date [illegible] the company when [illegible] under the Jay Cooke regime [illegible] preferred [illegible].

[illegible] Charles L. Wright, as repre[illegible] capitalists, has taken steps [illegible] steamship line to run [illegible]. They hold patents [illegible] which, it is claimed [illegible] in five and a half days [illegible] the English navy, is the in[illegible] to have concave [illegible].

[illegible] is said to travel fast [illegible] law is in force in [illegible] of polygamy are numbered [illegible] spread abroad widely. Over [illegible] Latter Day Saints have [illegible] half of them are from [illegible] from which they came ought [illegible].

[illegible] Convention.

[illegible] The anti-monopolist state [illegible] Tremain temporary [illegible] platform will favor [illegible] by the national govern[illegible] the contract system at [illegible] uniform and equalized [illegible] devoted to the question [illegible].

[illegible] Suspended.

[illegible] The Mutual Union Tele[illegible] from doing business on [illegible] of commerce to-day on ac[illegible] of the commission firm [illegible] by the board of arbi[illegible] refused to make good the [illegible] dispatches.

[illegible] It is reported on good au[illegible] between the Rio Grande [illegible] the Huntington interest have [illegible] the former road will be ex[illegible] miles above the city to the [illegible] for the purpose of [illegible] with coal.

[illegible] Oil Failing.

[illegible] extraordinary falling off in [illegible] the Cherry Grove district has [illegible] an advance in the Bradford [illegible] sales of yesterday reached the [illegible] barrels. The [illegible] in 45 days from [illegible] barrel.

[illegible] Arrivals.

[illegible] The Mormon immigrants [illegible] on the Guion steamer [illegible] in charge of Elder Wm [illegible] with them from Europe [illegible] of 300 British converts, 202 [illegible] Germans, chaperoned by sixteen [illegible].

[illegible] to Convene.

[illegible] The state labor convention [illegible] the committee to reassemble the [illegible] to consider the advisability [illegible] with other labor organiza[illegible].

[illegible] New York.

[illegible] Three failures were report[illegible] produce exchange. [illegible] in lard and pork is reported [illegible] lard.

Arrival of the Survivors.

[illegible] The steamship Parthia with [illegible] other survivors of the Jeannette and [illegible] the Rodgers on board has arrived.

[illegible] Over for Trial.

[illegible] Sept. 13.—L. D. [illegible] the [illegible] not guilty, and was bound [illegible] $750 for trial next month.

[illegible] ATLANTIC CABLE.

[illegible] again Postponed.

[illegible] Herald's St. Petersburg [illegible] on Saturday it was [illegible] that the emperor's coronation at [illegible] postponed till next year. Official [illegible] decision will be sent to th[illegible] to Russia.

[illegible] Ultimatum.

[illegible] The Greek minister of [illegible] a circular, saying if the P[illegible] surrender the [illegible] Greece will resume hostilities [illegible].

More Troops for Egypt.

[illegible] Two transports have sailed [illegible] 200 troops and reserve siege trains.

[illegible] one mile west of Gooseberry springs [illegible] had 18 acres of oats which [illegible] high and yielded fully 71 bushels [illegible]. The crops in that vicinity are splendid [illegible] grain was put in early the [illegible].

[illegible] W. Rogers of Washington, D. C. suffered [illegible] hip for 20 years and obtained [illegible] benefit from St. Jacobs Oil than from [illegible].

PACIFIC COAST NEWS.

CALIFORNIA

Arrival of the Lorne Party.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept 13.—The Marquis [illegible]

[illegible] On arriving at the Palace the party proceeded to their rooms and breakfasted. It is understood that [illegible] the future [illegible] of the journey they will [illegible] presentation of the address from the British [illegible] is deferred until to-morrow and no public demonstration will be [illegible] until after their return from Victoria. The party will sail Friday on the Comus.

San Francisco Notes.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept 13—By order of the state central committee republicans are firing 100 guns to-night in honor of the Maine victory.

Major T. J. McQuiddy recently nominated by the greenback convention for governor was arrested to-day by the United States marshal on charge of having conspired to obstruct United States Marshal Poole in performance of his duties during the Mussel slough trouble of two years ago. McQuiddy gave bonds and was released from custody.

Death of Clara Fitch.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept 13—A private dispatch conveys the sad intelligence of the death of Miss Clara Fitch, eldest daughter of Geo. K. Fitch, one of the proprietors of the *Bulletin*, this morning at Hotel Del Monte at Montrey. Her death was the result of the accidental overturning of a carriage in which she and some friends were riding along the lighthouse road at Monterey eight weeks ago.

Discharged from Custody.

NEVADA, Cal., Sept 13—The examination of Mrs M. E. Wilson and her son for alleged poisoning of Jas Wilson at Columbia Hill a few days since was held to-day and resulted in the discharge of the accused. A chemical analysis of the contents of the stomach failed to show the presence of any kind of poison.

ARIZONA.

Arizona Duelists.

TOMBSTONE, Sept 13—It is reported that Hon Samuel Purdy, editor of the *Epitaph*, and Patrick Hamilton, editor of the *Independent*, departed for Sonora this evening to fight a duel. Both men, with seconds and surgeons are absent from town. The rumor is pretty well authenticated and says that Hamilton accompanied by Wm. Milligan and John Burgess as seconds and Dr McSwegan as surgeon, departed at 8 o'clock and Purdy, with Judge Edw McGovern and John Swenoaks for seconds and Dr Goodfellow as surgeon left at 9 o'clock. The duel is to take place at 10 o'clock to-morrow in Sonora 12 miles south of Brisbee. The trouble grew out of articles published by Hamilton in his paper. Purdy sent the challenge. Weapons revolvers, distance 10 paces.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY

Brents' Nomination Certain.

SEATTLE, W. T., Sept 13—The renomination of Delegate Brents in the republican territorial convention on the 20th is now assured. A reasonable computation made in the *Post Intelligencer* office gives him 71 votes sure out of the 114 in the convention, with the probability of 14 or 15 more. The only votes instructed for any other candidate are the 3 of Jefferson county for Minor. Whitman county expressed preference for Judge Sweet but left its delegates to vote as they pleased. Every other county either instructed for Brents or did not instruct at all. He will be nominated on the first ballot without a doubt, receiving not far from three fourths of the whole vote of the convention, and he will be the first man to represent this territory three times in congress.

POLITICAL.

Congressional Nominations.

DECATUR, Sept 13—Democrats of 14th Illinois district have nominated A. C. Stevens.

ST. JOSEPH, Sept. 13—Republicans of the 4th Missouri district have nominated M. R. R. Coat.

DES MOINES, Sept 13—Democrats of the 6th Iowa district have nominated Hiram Hogue.

DEWITT, Sept 13—Greenbackers of the 2d Iowa district have nominated Barton B. Cratint.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept 13—Republicans of the 2d Louisiana district have nominated Henry B. Moss.

ST. LOUIS, Sept 13—Greenbackers of the 3d Missouri district have nominated J. H. Burrows. John T. Crisp announces himself as an independent candidate.

WEST BEND, Sept 13—At the 144th ballot in Congressman Bragg's district in Wisconsin, no choice had been made by the republicans.

SOUTH BEND, Sept 13—Democrats of the 13th Indiana district have nominated J. H. Winterbotham for congress.

WILKESBARRE, Sept. 13.—Independent republicans of the 12th Pennsylvania district will nominate a candidate for congress.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept 13—Republicans of the 5th Louisiana district have nominated General W. L. McMillan.

BAY CITY, Mich., Sept. 13—Democrats of the 10th district, have nominated Andrew C. Maxwell for congress.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., Sept 13—Democrats of the 8th district have nominated W. F. Bailey for congress.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Sept 13—The republican convention of the 6th congressional district renominated Richard Gunther by acclamation to-day amid deafening cheers.

CHICAGO, Sept 13—*Evening Journal's* Ottawa Ills special: The republicans of the 8th district have renominated Wm. Cullen for congress by acclamation.

Gen. R. Davis was nominated by republicans of the third congressional convention to-day for a third term.

Folger in the Ascendant.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13—Republican primaries were held last night in Brooklyn and New York. The *Times* says of New York: Of the 73 delegates elected last night 18 are for Cornell, 8 for Wadsworth, and 47 for Folger, or any other candidate that the administration may set forward. Other parties have different accounts, some putting Cornell's vote down to 11. Brooklyn will have about 11 Cornell votes, which is about one third of Brooklyn.

Committee Meeting.

CHICAGO, Sept 13—The republican state central committee had a full meeting at the Grand Pacific to-day. Blaine was at the hotel but did not appear at the meeting, being obliged to go by the noon train to Kansas City. The meeting has not assumed a wider scope than state affairs as yet. All congressional nominees from all parts of the state are present and have been giving reports of the condition of affairs in their districts. A great deal of enthusiasm is manifested.

A Vacancy Filled.

LANSING, Mich., Sept 13—The democrat greenback fusion state committee, met the candidate for governor J. W. Begole yesterday, and after consultation on the method of the campaign, filled the vacancy on the state ticket by nominating L. S. Cannon for state treasurer.

Nebraska State Fair.

OMAHA, Sept 13—The Nebraska state fair was attended to-day by about 15,000 people. The principal features were the address of Dr Loring, U. S. commissioner of agriculture, horse races and firemen's parade.

New Hampshire Democratic Convention.

CONCORD, Sept 13—At the democratic convention Charles Stetson Hutchins of Laconia was chosen president and M. V. B. Everly nominated governor.

WASHINGTON CITY

A Scandal of Some Size.

WASHINGTON, Sept 13—The district attorney, acting upon information of Foreman Dickson, will issue warrants for the arrest of Brewster Cameron and Henry A. Bowen to answer the charge of attempting to bribe jurors. Merrick is busily engaged in getting his information into shape to prevent the district attorney from acting. So we are evidently on the brink of a very unpleasant scandal involving charges and counter charges of bribery and perjury. The court has decided to take the motion for a new trial Friday and when this motion is disposed of the court will consider the question of releasing the prisoners on bail.

The Star Routers.

WASHINGTON, Sept 13—Criminal court met this morning, Judge Wylie presiding, for the purpose of arguments on motions entered upon Monday last for arrest of judgment in regard to Miner and Rerdell and increase of bonds of defendants as to whom jury failed to agree. Brady, Vaile and J. W. Dorsey were present and as soon as court was called to order Rerdell and Miner entered escorted by two bailiffs. Court said the matter of bonds would take up first [illegible] defendants.

Dickson's Statement Filed.

WASHINGTON, Sept 13—Foreman Dickson [illegible]

SPORTING NOTES.

The British Team Victorious.

[illegible]

Base Ball.

[illegible]

CRIMINAL NOTES.

Killed by Citizens.

[illegible] Tex., Sept 13—Wiley [illegible] who killed [illegible] day because he would not drink with him was followed twenty miles west of Pa[illegible] and [illegible] a posse of citizens.

THE WAR IN EGYPT.

General Wolseley Captures Tel-el-Kebir by a Night March.

THE EGYPTIANS LASTLY DEFEATED WITH HEAVY LOSS.

British Loss Very Severe—Large Number of Guns, Several Thousand Egyptians and Extensive Supplies Captured—Troops Still in Pursuit.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE OREGONIAN.

KASSASSIN, Sept 13—[illegible]

KASSASSIN, Sept 13, [illegible] A. M.—[illegible] the Egyptians [illegible]

[illegible] says the attack was [illegible] against the enemy's extreme left flank [illegible] artillery and infantry [illegible] British troops [illegible] rapidly [illegible] turning the enemy's flank. The British [illegible] a Krupp gun which was captured at Kassassin and [illegible] Gatlings has just [illegible]. The fire of the enemy opposite the extreme right of the British is nearly silenced. The enemy is in full retreat.

Couldn't Stand the Charge.

LONDON, Sept 13—A correspondent gives the following description of the battle of Tel-el-Kebir:

4:40 A. M.—General Wolseley has arrived on the ground. The artillery opened fire before the enemy were aware of our presence. The infantry immediately after pressed forward, deploying and opening fire from sheltered positions. At this moment the battle is raging fiercely as far as the fire is concerned but the men have not yet come to close quarters with the rebels.

9 A. M.—The great battle is practically over. The rebels discovered our men when about a mile from their works and opened a heavy rifle fire. Our men paused for a moment on a line of sand hills and then with a gallant rush they were among the rebels. Acting on General Wolseley's orders they reserved their fire and went in with the bayonet. The slaughter for a time was very great. The rebels [illegible] stand it and broke and fled pursued hotly. I followed the royal Irish regiment into the trenches before one of the forts. They were filled with Arabs, [illegible] were dead and dying. The final rush was [illegible] over a distance of 200 yards, the men skirmishing and scaling the [illegible] until they reached this point. Several thousand Egyptians were taken prisoners. Our own loss up to this time I should compute at 200 killed.

Another Account.

NEW YORK, Sept 13—Special to *Tribune*: Before Tel-el-Kebir, 10 [illegible] A. M.—The Highland brigade distinguished themselves notably at the redoubts of Tel-el-Kebir, all of which along the entire enemy's line were carried at the point of the bayonet. At 5:40 this morning the Highlanders dashed at the left, completely surprising the enemy. The latter, however, rallied from their surprise and pluckily replied with volleys of musketry and inflicted heavy loss on their assailants. The following officers fell: Killed—Maj. Colville and Lieut Somerville, 74th Highlanders. Wounded—Colonel Hutchinson, 48th regiment, Captain Kepts, 74th Highlanders, Capt. Cumberland, 74th Highlanders, Lieut Midwood, 4th Highlanders, and Lieut Gordon Lary, 74th Highlanders. Lieut Gordon in the melee killed three Egyptian officers with his claymore. As the 48th regiment dashed over the entrenchment their leader Col. Hutchinson was wounded in the mouth and carried off the field. At half past 6 o'clock your correspondent rode with General Wolseley's staff some three miles behind Arabi's entrenchments. The Egyptians are in full retreat. I counted 300 Egyptians lying dead upon the field. The British cheered General Wolseley after the battle. On our right the Guards and [illegible] carried all before them. The full extent of our loss is not known. The black Soudan troops fought pluckily and Arabi's artillery was well served but the purely Egyptian regiments behaved very cowardly. The British cavalry is pushing forward on the right toward Zagazig to cut off the retreat of the Egyptians from Kafr-el-Dwar. The enemy retreated at full speed toward the desert and Cairo. The Highland brigade while in action presented the most martial sight imaginable.

The first fire of the rebels was very wild. It came from both infantry and artillery and passed over our heads, they being disconcerted at the sudden attack. With daylight their fire improved and became like a hail storm. Many men fell, but not for a second did our advance stop. One of our cavalry parties lying down was fired over while those in front pressed on. General Graham's brigade worked with gallantry and nothing could be heard above the din of musketry as they charged up the steep slopes of the trenches. The Egyptians were terror stricken and many hid in the corners of the works while others fled at their utmost speed throwing everything from them. Our work however, was not yet ended. The large inner redoubt on the Arabs left wing, well armed still held out but the British troops were not deterred. By another brilliant rush they were among the enemy bayoneting the gunners at the guns and capturing the heavy artillery. Thus we captured the key of the position and in fifteen minutes from the first rush we were its master.

The rattle of the enemy's musketry died away, while our men forsook the bayonet and picked off any rebels who still showed fight in their retreat. On the south the enemy stood a few minutes longer, perhaps a quarter of an hour but the appearance of the cavalry on their right flank soon hastened their retreat, and in a few minutes one rushing stream of fugitives was making for Zagazig flying out of all their entrenchments. A little later Gen. McPherson's Indian brigade burst upon the flying foe from the south, and the retreat was complete. The artillery coming up at a gallop unlimbered and sent their shot and shell after the rebels adding to their confusion. The cavalry had got right round the enemy's flank when the fight began.

My previous estimate of the number of rebels captured was under, rather than over the mark. The Egyptian guns captured is also greater than first mentioned. It is believed the bulk of the rebel force was captured and the deaths below the figures before given. All the work was done by our troops in the first line of attack. The principal fortification had been carried by the time the guards and 4th brigade came up.

Gen. Wolseley's Official Dispatch.

LONDON, Sept 13—The war office has received the following official dispatch of Gen. Wolseley, giving his report of the battle at Tel-el-Kebir:

We struck camp at Kassassin late last evening and bivouacked on a high ridge above camp until 1:30 this morning. We then advanced upon a very extensive and very strongly fortified position held by Arabi Pasha with 20,000 regulars, of whom 2500 were cavalry with 70 guns and 6000 Bedouins and irregulars. My force was about 11,000 bayonets, 2000 sabres and 60 guns. To have attacked so strong a position by daylight with the troops I could place in the field would have entailed very great loss and I resolved therefore to attack before daybreak, covering the six miles that intervened between my camp and the enemy's position in the darkness. The cavalry and two batteries of horse artillery on the right had orders to sweep round the enemy's line. At daybreak the first division, the 2d brigade, under Gen Graham, supported by the foot guards under Connaught and seven batteries of artillery numbering 42 guns, with a supporting brigade, and then the 2d division, the highland brigade leading and a contingent of these on the south side of the canal with the naval brigade on the railway advanced. Great emulation was evinced by regiments to be first in the enemy's works. All went at them, the strength of the Irish particularly distinguishing itself by its dashing manner. It closed with the enemy and all enemy's works and camps are now in our possession. I do not yet know exactly the number of guns captured but it is considerable. Several trains with immense quantities of supplies were captured. The enemy ran away thousands throwing away their arms when overtaken by the cavalry. Their loss is great. [illegible] has been severely wounded. Maj. [illegible] Colville, Underwood and Somerville of the Highland Light Infantry were killed. Of the Black Watch Lieut MacNeil was killed and Capts Cumberland and [illegible] wounded. Gen. Allison's aide de camp, Capt. [illegible] was wounded. Col. Stirling and Surgeon Col. D. Schram of the guards, were wounded. Col Balfour of the grenadier guards was wounded in the leg and the color sergeant killed. The cavalry is now on its march to Belbeis and the Indian contingent on its way to Zagazig, to be followed this evening by the Highlander brigade. Three lieutenants of the Cameron Highlanders were wounded. The canal is cut in some places but the railway is intact. It has been discovered that Rashid Pasha and Ali Fehmy Pasha were wounded in the engagement last Saturday.

Disposition of the Troops.

ISMAILIA, Sept 13—Troops for attack at Tel-el-Kebir were arranged in the following order: One troop Indian contingent with battery of mounted guns on the extreme left. The 4th brigade [illegible], Gen Ashburnham's highland brigade and Gen. Graham's brigade in order as named and a brigade of guards on the right as support. Gen Graham with the 40 pounders was pushed three miles up the railroad. The enemy fired the first shot and for half an hour the engagement was general along the Egyptian line for four to five miles. After the enemy were partly driven from their entrenchment the rifles, 60th and marines [illegible] within [illegible] yards and preparations were being made to storm [illegible] entrenchments. The enemy's fire [illegible] the left but not vigorously. [illegible]

Joy at Alexandria.

ALEXANDRIA, Sept 13—[illegible] being completed and water is spreading rapidly.

Arabi Escapes to Zagazig.

[illegible]

European Property to be Burned.

[illegible]

FIRES.

At Crockett, Texas.

[illegible] Sept 13—Yesterday fire [illegible] estimated at [illegible] only partially insured.

[illegible] Rough on Rats. [illegible]

OREGON LEGISLATURE.

[illegible]

Morning Session.

SALEM, Sept 13.

House and senate met at 10 A. M. in joint [illegible].

Message of W. W. Thayer, retiring governor, and the inaugural address of Governor [illegible] Moody [illegible].

[illegible]

House

House adjourned at [illegible] and met at 1 P. M. [illegible] of Multnomah was granted leave [illegible].

A message [illegible] the senate stating that [illegible] concurrent resolution [illegible] the new insane asylum building next Friday at [illegible] P. M.

[illegible]

[illegible] introduction of bills were given as follows:

[illegible]—An act for government of insane asylum.

Marquam—An act to amend the general laws regulating roads and highways.

Fisher—An act to provide for the enforcement of mechanics' and laborers' liens, an act to limit the number of justices of the peace, an act providing for compiling a code, an act for the government of the insane asylum.

Isom—An act to provide for the election of road supervisors and their duties, also providing for the election of precinct assessors prescribing their duties.

W. A. Perkins—An act to provide for taking dogs.

Dunbar—An act amending the laws of Oregon providing for the punishment of crimes against property.

Noyer—An act relating to the assessment of property.

Plummer—An act amending laws relative to directors of corporations.

Sharp—An act regulating pilotage and towage on the Willamette river.

Perkins—An act amending laws relative to sale of spirituous liquors.

Lord—An act to amend the code of civil procedure relative to executors and administrators.

Keady—An act to provide a board of commissioners for locks at the Willamette.

Nichols—An act to provide for organization of Crooks county.

Sharp—An act regulating assessment of mortgages.

Marston—An act for better protection of sheep interests.

Bruce—An act to assess mortgages.

Ford—An act to amend general laws of Oregon.

Truitt—An act to regulate business of warehouses.

Whitney—An act to regulate fees of sheriffs and clerks in different counties of the state.

West—An act to regulate sale of malt and vinous liquors under certain conditions.

Faulconer—An act amending the charter of the town of Sheridan, Yamhill county.

Gault—An act to establish a uniform system of public instruction.

Morris—An act to define and establish boundaries of Coos county.

Stewart—An act for protection of deer and elk.

Morris—An act to establish salmon hatcheries in the state.

Whitney—An act to simplify practice in justices courts.

Sifers—An act for relief of Sheriff Charlton of Linn.

Jones—An act to remedy defects in deeds.

Keady introduced a concurrent resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to investigate the workings of the state printing office for the past two years, committee to be empowered to employ an expert. Adopted.

Keady gave notice that he would move an amendment of rule 8 of house rules.

Truitt introduced house concurrent resolution No. 9 providing for appointment of a committee of three from the house and three from the senate to investigate the affairs of the penitentiary. Adopted.

Committee on joint rules recommended the adoption of joint rules of 1880. Adopted.

Truitt introduced a resolution providing for printing 500 copies of the governor's message. Adopted.

House concurrent resolution No. 1 relative to furnishing the new insane asylum and expending $41,000 from the insane asylum fund provoked discussion and was finally tabled.

Jamison—An act providing that homesteads shall be exempt from execution.

A message from the secretary of state returning the bill for construction of a fishery and ladder in the Willamette at Oregon City falls. The bill was passed at last session and vetoed by the governor, but not returned until this time. On motion of Plummer the bill was laid on the table.

The secretary of state also returned a bill relating to regulation of public schools in incorporated cities of 10,000 inhabitants which was passed last session and vetoed by the governor.

On motion the vote by which the bill had been passed was reconsidered and bill was lost. Adjourned.

Chas. B. Moores of this city was to-day appointed Gov. Moody's private secretary.

THE TURF.

Sacramento Races.

SACRAMENTO, Sept 13—First race to-day was for 2 year-old fillies, a dash of five-eighths of a mile. Flou Flau won in 1:02¾, beating Augusta E.

Second race, California derby stakes for 3 year-olds, mile and a half dash—Starters, Duke of Monday, Maria F and Captain Kidd. Duke won by a neck in 2:40. Maria 2d.

Third race, mile dash, handicap for all ages—Starters May D and Frank Rhoads 4-year-olds, Forest King, 4-year-old Nighthawk, 5 years Red Boy aged. The race was very fine and of great interest. Red Boy was favorite. Nighthawk won, time 1:42¼, Red Boy 2d, May 3d. The fastest heat ever run in the state.

The next was a selling race, mile and eighth—Entries, Joe Daniels, Joe Howell and Lady Partisan. Howell won by four lengths. Daniels 2d. Time not given.

Last race, trot for 2:30 class, between Winston, Manon, Albert W., Sweetness and Nellie B. Sweetness won two straight heats in 2:24 and 2:21½. Albert 2d.

Coney Island Races.

CONEY ISLAND, Sept 13—¾ mile—Exeter 1st, Little Katie 2d, Palma 3d. Time, [illegible].

One mile—Jim Farrell 1st, Bouncer 2d, Cornelius 3d. Time, 1:47.

Three quarter mile—Warrington 1st, Cordova 2d, Tim Fisherty 3d. Time [illegible].

Mile and a quarter—Hobdon 1st, Ida B 2d, Aleck Amert 3d. Time, 2:16. French pools paid [illegible].

Hurdle race, mile and half—Jim McGowan 1st, Molpras 2d, Ike Bonham 3d. Time 2:56.

Hartford Races.

HARTFORD, Sept 13—At Charter Oak Park to-day Vanderbilt's team Early Rose and Aldine while exercising made a mile in 2:16½.

The St. Leger Stakes.

LONDON, Sept 13—The St. Leger stakes were won by Dutch Oven. Geheimniss 2d and Shotover 3d.

Submarine Cables.

John Pender arrived at New York from England Aug 30. Mr Pender has been a member of parliament for over twenty years and is the undisputed "Cable King of the world." He states that the capital embarked in submarine telegraphs now amounts to [illegible]. Mr Pender is accompanied by Mr John W. Fuller, secretary and traffic manager of the Direct Cable Co, who furnished a reporter with the following information about British cable connections:

There are eight Atlantic cables, four owned by the Anglo-American Telegraph Company, one by the Direct Cable Company, one by the French Company and two by the American Cable Company. The chief system in connections with France exclusively is the Submarine Telegraph company and the International telegraph company. Reuter's cable uniting with Germany is [illegible] with the British government postal system. Then there is the German union telegraph company connecting England with Germany, and also its special wires with the Atlantic cables at Valentia, Ireland. There is the Indo-European system which works by cable to Germany, and thence over land through various countries to India. The Great Northern telegraph company connects England with Denmark and thence by land lines to Vladivostock, a port of Russia in the Yellow sea. From thence it connects by cable with Japan, Shanghai and Hong Kong, China. The more important of the cable systems are the Eastern and Eastern Extension telegraph companies of which Mr Pender is president. The Eastern telegraph company has its special wire between London and Porthcurno, Cornwall; thence by cable the system extends to Vigo and Lisbon in Portugal, Gibraltar, Malta and Egypt. It has further an alternate system by cable from Marseilles to Algiers and thence to Malta and Alexandria. Another cable proceeds from Otranto in Italy through the Levant passing and [illegible] with the Greek islands and Cyprus to Alexandria. A cable is also laid from Crete to [illegible] connecting with this system to Egypt. It has [illegible] between Constantinople and Odessa, and has special wires between Alexandria and Suez, thence by [illegible] cables to Aden and Bombay and from Aden to Zanzibar, Mozambique and Cape Colony. The Eastern Extension telegraph Company's system proceeds from Madras, India by duplicate cables [illegible] Penang, the other to [illegible] Malacca and Singapore. From Singapore one branch of the main system proceeds to Saigon, Cochin China, Hong Kong and Manila. At Hong Kong it connects with a further system to Amoy, Shanghai and Japan. The other branch proceeds from Singapore to [illegible] Australia [illegible] under British [illegible].

TELEGRAPHIC SPARKS.

[illegible]

IS IT POSSIBLE

[illegible]

Pure and Fresh Drugs and Chemicals at [illegible] Drug Store, Second and Morrison.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

[illegible] and deposited in the archives of the [illegible].

[illegible]

The position that Oregon will occupy in the [illegible] that compose our [illegible] upon the conduct of those who may [illegible] this commonwealth. It may have salutary laws and enforce their execution, have its finances in a sound and healthy condition, be free from debt, its people in the enjoyment of full immunity from oppressive taxation, its securities at a premium, its institutions flourishing, its public buildings adequate to the public needs and requirements and its future ample to [illegible] the developing its resources, or it may present phases of a directly opposite character. A prudent course on the part of its legislative assembly will do much towards insuring its prosperity.

The suggestion of these views may appear presumptuous on my part, especially as my term of office will close with this communication and in all probability will be the last official duty in civil affairs I shall ever be called upon to perform, but I would be wanting in patriotism and ungrateful to the people who conferred upon me the distinguished honor of being governor of the state if I were to neglect to call your attention to any matter that might be of advantage to the public weal.

It has been my desire during the time I have been in office to have the affairs of the state managed economically. I believed when I entered upon my term, that the general sentiment of the people was opposed to extravagance in any department of the government and I have had no reason since to change that belief.

The objection to prodigality in civil affairs is not so much [illegible] the particular loss that will be suffered from recklessness as from the general evil effects it will produce. Its tendency is corrupt, and it naturally leads to all manner of abuses in the civil service. It is highly pernicious in many respects and will unavoidably destroy any government in which it is tolerated. A people who duly appreciate the blessings of civil liberty will condemn the practice where ever it is found to exist.

FINANCES.

[illegible] general message to the legislative assembly two years ago I gave a brief statement of the current receipts and expenditures of the state for the two preceding fiscal years, and now I submit one for the years 1881 and 1882. The various items of this expense are set forth in the report of the honorable secretary of state and should be closely scrutinized, and if in any part of them is found to have been improperly incurred the matter should be brought to public notice. State officials should be held accountable for mismanagement of public funds and their acts should be subject always to fair and honest criticism.

RECEIPTS.

From the four mill tax 1881	$194,082 61
From the four mill tax 1882	[illegible]
From earnings of penitentiary	11,054 [illegible]
From delinquent taxes	1,063 59
From private insane	2,716 07
From sale of stamps	4,351 58
From sale of books	146 11
Miscellaneous sources	883 50
Cash with balance on hand Sept. 1 1880	67,794 27
Amounts to a total of	$510,013 13

At the close of the fiscal years 1879 and 1880, there were certain deficiencies in the appropriations of 1878 amounting to $31,257.86. These were provided for by appropriations made by the legislative assembly in 1880. Besides there were existing claims payable out of the said $67,794.26 which with the amount of said appropriations would consume nearly all the above specified sum. Hence the revenues and receipts for the said years 1881 and 1882 before mentioned, were in fact nearly all the resources the state had with which to defray the current expenses for those years.

CURRENT EXPENSES FOR THE YEARS 1881 AND 1882.

The current expenses during the fiscal years 1881 and 1882, including the appropriations and claims above referred to, also relief to Mrs Sims, to the Paris Exposition and Jackson county, and the sums appropriated for the State university, Mute school and Orphans home, [illegible] excess of expenses above appropriations amount to about [illegible].

This expense includes the deficiencies in the appropriations made in 1880 but not the excess that [illegible] in any of the appropriations of that year. This is [illegible] the actual current expenses incurred by the state during those two years and the relief measures and the appropriations to the University, Mute school and Orphans home before mentioned.

The result is that there remains a balance belonging to the state amounting to about the sum of [illegible] over and above all expenses and legitimate claims for the two years named and which can be devoted to any proper use that you may deem advisable. I believe that it is the largest sum that has ever been left unexpended of the current revenues since the state government was organized and it should be wisely applied to the interest and advantage of the state.

My reasons for saying that it can be devoted to any proper purpose are these: It is a part of a fund which in the main was raised for a specific purpose, namely to defray the current expenses of the state for the two years named. This is the effect as I understand of the decision of our supreme court in Simmons vs Brown, 5 Oregon [illegible].

The fund has accomplished its object and the said balance is an excess not required for that purpose, though I can never believe that the system of raising revenue to meet the current expenses which we have fallen into is in accordance with the provisions of the constitution of the state.

I do not think that it was intended by that instrument to provide a fixed tax for an indefinite length of time with which to defray those expenses. No [illegible] affair of that character was contemplated but on the contrary a simple mode calculated to prevent a large excess or deficit of revenues and which would necessarily prevent indebtedness from accumulating. It requires the legislative assembly to provide at each session a list of the probable expenses for each of the biennial years—specifying the objects—and to levy a tax sufficient to defray the estimated amount—a similar mode to that pursued by the county courts of the state. If at the end of the two years, there should be found a deficit of revenues, it should be included in the next list. In an excess, it could be considered as so much on hand and lessen the next tax proportionately.

This mode is clearly indicated in the constitution, sections [illegible] of Article 9 thereof, and why it has not been followed is past my comprehension. I have brought it to the attention of the legislative assembly at each of the two preceding sessions, but for some reason I do not understand it has not been acted upon.

There is one point that legislative assemblies should keep in view, whatever the mode of raising revenue may be, and that is that a sufficient amount of funds should at all times be in the treasury to pay any warrant that is legally issued.

A refusal to pay a warrant on due presentation in consequence of a lack of funds is a reflection upon the credit of the state and proof of official mismanagement. No business man could afford to have his [illegible] protested and a commonwealth should never be in a condition to be compelled to dishonor its drafts. It impairs its dignity and humiliates its citizens.

[illegible] INDEBTEDNESS.

The general bonded indebtedness of the state includes the soldiers bounty bonds, the soldiers relief bonds, the bonded debt arising out of the Indian [illegible] of 1878 known as the Umatilla Indian war, and the bonded debt created by the act approved October [illegible] 1880, to complete the payment of the Modoc war bonds.

The soldiers bounty bonds and soldiers relief bonds are in the same condition they were at the close of the fiscal year 1880 except that the time when the state will be entitled to redeem them in accordance with the terms upon which they were issued is so much nearer, and though it [illegible] two years yet to run [illegible] funds have for a long time been in the treasury with which to pay them off but the holders could not be compelled to receive payment and as it appears preferred to retain them as an investment.

The bonded debt arising out of the Umatilla Indian war is yet outstanding, except so far as it has been [illegible] under the provisions of said act approved October 25 1880 entitled an act to refund the war debt and maintain the public credit and appropriate money and levy a tax therefor.

At the last mentioned date there was outstanding a bonded indebtedness known as the Modoc War Bonds which amounted to [illegible] with certain interest thereon. By the provisions of said last mentioned act the state treasurer was authorized to sell the bonds of the State of Oregon to such an amount as with the surplus moneys not otherwise appropriated [illegible] or might accrue from the three mill tax levied pursuant to an act to provide for a tax to defray the current expenses of the state and to pay the indebtedness thereof, approved October 20, [illegible] would realize enough money to pay in full the said Modoc War Bonds with the accrued interest. And for the purpose of paying the principal and interest on said [illegible] and the principal and interest upon the bonds of the State of Oregon so to be sold, a one half mill tax upon [illegible] was thereby levied.

In pursuance of said act of October [illegible] 1880 said treasurer [illegible] the State of Oregon [illegible] dollars from the proceeds of which, with the surplus moneys accrued from said three mill tax he has redeemed [illegible] the said Modoc War Bonds.

There has been realized the proceeds of one levy of the half mill tax which amounted to [illegible] which has been applied upon the principal and interest of the said [illegible]

[illegible]

At the time the act was passed under which the lock bonds were issued, the act approved October [illegible] 1870, it was claimed that congress had not assented to such application and for that ground the legislative assembly assumed the right to make them payable out of that grant and provided accordingly. But congress on [illegible] February 1871 passed a joint resolution by which it assented to the application of the 500,000 acres of land to the support of common schools, as provided in the constitution of the state. That action on the part of congress doubtless secures to the common school fund all that remains of said grant.

The disposition of that grant might be the subject of reflection that would prove profitable to the people of this state. It was a valuable grant, and at least three quarters of a million of dollars should have been realized therefrom. Instead of that, however, it has all been frittered away excepting about eighty or ninety thousand dollars thereof to redeem two hundred thousand dollars of state bonds which when issued were sold for one hundred and sixty thousand dollars. The proceeds of the grant may have been applied to a meritorious purpose but its management has been such that not a third of its value has been realized by the state. It is a sad commentary upon the administration of government, and I only make reference to the unpleasant subject in order that greater precaution may prevail in the future in the control and management of state interests. The sacrifice of half a million dollars in the sale and disposition of the proceeds of one land grant ought to be a wholesome lesson to those who are entrusted with the conduct of public affairs. There is another special indebtedness known as the road warrants. They were made payable generally out of the swamp land fund. They amounted two years ago to [illegible]. During the last two years a portion of them, amounting to about [illegible] of principal and about $5500 in interest has been taken up in payment of the twenty per cent payable on the purchase of swamp lands under the former act providing for the selection and sale of the swamp and overflowed lands belonging to the state of Oregon.

I did expect that before this time they would all have been liquidated. They can only be paid, however, from the proceeds of the sales of swamp lands which cannot be sold until they are listed to the state by the United States land department unless it be done in compliance with the provisions of said former act in order to preserve the faith of the state towards those who made application in good faith to purchase that character of lands in accordance with its terms. And not many of those would probably be willing to complete their purchase until it was ascertained that the title to the land was in the state.

The balance due upon these warrants is but a small sum compared with the amount and value of the swamp and overflowed lands the state is entitled to under the act of congress of March 12, 1860, yet it will be likely to drag along until more of them claimed by the state as swamp and overflowed lands are certified to be such by the department at Washington having the matter in charge, but when that glorious occurrence will happen remains a problem.

TAXATION.

The legislative assembly at its last session interposed some restrictions upon the deduction of indebtedness in the assessment of property for the purposes of taxation and I am satisfied that this has had the effect to prevent the allowance of a large amount of spurious claims.

If the provisions of the act are faithfully enforced by the assessors of the various counties it will break up a practice that has long prevailed of claiming deductions on account of [illegible] liabilities and fictitious debts and will obviate some of the objections urged against including credits in a list of property [illegible] will tend to insure their taxation.

The same difficulty, however exists in securing uniformity in the matter and will be likely to continue [illegible] the skill of legislators to provide so that all property will bear an equal burden in the support of government proportionate to its value. It is a result that can not be fully accomplished yet no reasonable efforts should be spared to approximate it, as it is one of the conditions upon which the government was accepted by the people.

There is less difficulty in making school and county taxes uniform than taxes for state purposes. In the former case the assessor has an opportunity of comparing valuations, and if he adjusts his assessment properly it works no injustice whether it be too high or too low as a whole, as the levy by the county court can be made to correspond, but not so in regard to state taxes. There the total valuation of the property of the several counties should represent the true value of the assessable property of each. Otherwise the latter taxes should be unequal. The law it is true requires the assessor to assess property at its actual cash value. This would effect the result if they were all equally firm in their opinions and their judgments were alike, but no such condition could be expected and hence their valuations differ as widely as their minds. Besides they are not equally faithful and conscientious in the discharge of their respective duties.

The only way of remedying the difficulty, that I can see, would be the establishment in some form of a board for the equalization of taxes as between the counties, which are levied for state purposes.

I believe that a meeting of the assessors as a board with authority to establish general rules regarding the valuation of similar kinds of property in the various counties, would be the best form that could be devised. Their session would not need to be more than four days and the expense if they were paid the same mileage and per diem as members of the legislature would not amount to two thousand dollars a year. Their simply meeting and comparing views for the purposes suggested would, of itself be of great advantage. The office of assessor is a very important one—much more so than it is often regarded—and the institution of a convention of the character mentioned would influence the selection of more competent persons to fill it. My views upon this subject may be considered Utopian, but I submit them for your consideration.

I desire to call your attention especially to certain kinds of business that have been carried on in the state for a long time by foreign parties who have been under no legal obligation to contribute a due proportion of the expenses of its government.

I refer to foreign express, banking and insurance companies. They have been engaged in very worthy enterprises and the law of comity demands that they should be permitted to prosecute their respective kinds of business within the jurisdiction of the state without oppression or unjust discrimination and that they receive the full protection of its laws, but comity does not exempt them from the general burthen which is occasioned by the administration and maintenance of those laws. That would be unjust to our own citizens.

Chapter 24, miscellaneous laws of the state provides that every foreign corporation before engaging in the business of fire or marine insurance, or express or brokerage shall deposit with the state treasurer the sum of $50,000 in interest bearing bonds of the United States or bonds of the state of Oregon to be kept as a security for claims against such corporation and that the corporation or association shall pay taxes upon such deposit in the county where deposited in the same manner and to the same extent as an individual and that the deposit shall be held liable therefor.

This statute would afford a remedy in part in the case referred to but the agents of the said corporations have [illegible] made the deposits in United States bonds, which not being taxable under state authority, the provisions thereof subjecting them to taxation are rendered nugatory.

A change of these provisions could be made so as to remove the difficulty in the way of the taxation of the deposits or the corporations and all foreign companies could be required to pay a sum in gross, as the [illegible] conditions upon which they might be permitted to carry on business in the state. A reasonable regulation in that respect would be just and equitable.

It will however require firmness on your part to carry it into effect. Whenever a measure of that kind is introduced [illegible] a swarm of agents of those various companies gather here and employ all their blandishments to defeat it, but influence of that kind should never be permitted to thwart honest legislation.

Public Institutions.

PENITENTIARY.

The report of Mr. [illegible] Bush, superintendent of the penitentiary which is herewith submitted will furnish you full information regarding the condition and management of that institution, and I deem it unnecessary to do more than to call your attention to certain general matters relating thereto.

[illegible] that it has been conducted as well as the circumstances would admit of.

The several officers in charge have faithfully performed their respective duties. [illegible] the superintendent has been attentive to the general affairs of the prison [illegible] sound judgment at all times. [illegible] Mr. W. P. Miller in his attention to the detail matters has exhibited a degree of [illegible] highly commendable in a public officer. These two gentlemen by provident and judicious management have materially lessened the expenses of the establishment. They have inaugurated a correct financial system in its business operations and have [illegible] strictly [illegible] object and purpose for which it was instituted.

The discipline has [illegible]

[illegible]

Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Co.

OF CALIFORNIA.

A. McKINNIE, Manager

For Oregon, Washington and Idaho Territories.

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References:

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C. J. McCRAKEN, of J. McCraken & Co.
L. C. HENRICHSEN, of Henrichsen & Greenberg.
Dr. G. A. NOTTAGE, M. D., Examiner and Physician.
J. K. GILL, of J. K. Gill & Co., Stationers.
FRANK ZANOVICH, of Zan Brothers.

References:

M. S. BURRELL, of Knapp, Burrell & Co.
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BERNHEIM & ALTSCHUL, 84 First St., between Stark and Oak streets, Portland, Or. Orders received by mail have our special attention.

HARDWARE. Just received, a new invoice of Marbleized Slate Mantels, Builders' Hardware and Tools, At [illegible] Hardware Store No. 73 Second St. [illegible] CONTRACTORS and MECHANICS Will find it to their interest to call and examine [illegible]. A. GOODNOUGH & CO.

HOUSE-MOVING. WM. O. ALLEN HAS A FULL SET OF THE [illegible] machinery for raising and moving [illegible]. Large Experience. Prompt Dispatch. [illegible] Office and Residence 114 Alder Street, [illegible]

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HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

BALDWIN RESTAURANT, No. 12 Alder Street, Portland, Oregon. EVERYTHING NEW, NEAT AND TASTY. NO orders served otherwise than by the "check," every dish having its price, ranging from 5c to $1.00. G. C. RIDER. sep 8 s4d Proprietor and Manager.

CAPITAL RESTAURANT. First Street, bet. [illegible] THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING PURCHASED the above named restaurant will continue the business as heretofore. Those who have heretofore patronized this restaurant will please continue to do so, and the favor of new customers and old friends is respectfully solicited. S. T. DICKERSON.

WESTSIDE RESTAURANT, No. 9 North First Street. MEALS TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. a26dim HALLETT & JACKSON, Prop'rs.

Occidental Restaurant, CORNER FIRST AND MORRISON STREETS. P. KALLIHER, Proprietor. The best Two Bit Restaurant in the city. al6dim

BROWN'S RESTAURANT, CENTRAL MARKET. Entrance on First and Second Streets. BILL OF FARE: Soup, with bread and butter 10c; Fish 10c, Roast or Boiled Meats 10c; Stews 10c. Chops, Steaks, etc.—Family Porterhouse Steak 50c; Single Porterhouse Steak 35c; Tenderloin Steak 25c; Sirloin Steak 15c, Beefsteak 10c; Chops 15c; [illegible] Spanish or with onions. Ham and Eggs 25c; Two Eggs in any style 10c; Ham 10c; Bacon 10c; Mushrooms, per dish 15c; Cold Meats 10c; Sandwiches, Sardines, etc., 10c. Coffee, Tea, Chocolate or Milk 5c. Cakes, Pies, Rolls, etc., 5c. Wines, Liquors, Beer, Soda Water, Cigars, etc. Beer on draft, 5c. Check of 25c and over entitled to a cigar. s24dtf

REOPENED. THE CLARENDON HOTEL IS AGAIN OPEN for the reception of guests, under the management of ZIEBER & McKINNEN. Portland, Oregon, June 26, 1882. j27

FALL MEETING OF THE N. W. D. A. A.

To take place at the CITY VIEW DRIVING PARK, Commencing Sept. 27, 1882, and Continuing Four Days.

First Day, Wednesday, Sept. 27th.
RUNNING—Five-eighths mile, handicap; purse $250; first horse $150, second $75, third $25.
Same Day—TROTTING—2:35 class, mile heats, 3 in 5, purse $350; $200, $100, $50.

Second Day, Sept. 28th.
RUNNING—Merchants' Stake—Mile and repeat; purse $300; $200, $75, $25.
Same Day—TROTTING—Mile heats, 3 in 5, for three year olds and under; purse $400; $250, $100, $50.

Third Day, Sept. 29th.
RUNNING—Three-fourth mile dash for two year olds, purse $250; $150, $75, $25. Non-thoroughbreds allowed ten pounds; colts or fillies brought from California since Sept. 1, 1882, to carry seven pounds extra.
Same Day—TROTTING—2:30 class, mile heats, 3 in 5; purse [illegible].

Fourth Day, Sept. 30th.
RUNNING—Hotel Stake—1½ dash, free for all; purse [illegible].
Same Day—Breeders' Stake Race—Mile heats, 2 in 3; $25 added to Breeders' Two Year Old Stakes; $125, $75, $25.
Same Day—TROTTING—Special purse of $250 for best time, to beat 2:22 or no money; free entrance.

Three bona fide ten per cent. entries to fill.
Ten per cent. to accompany nominations, which are to close Sept. 18, 1882, to be made with the Secretary.
Weights in handicaps to be announced Sept. 25th.
No entries will be received after the above date.
The winner of the mile and repeat race to carry five pounds extra in the 1½ race.
R. E. BYBEE, Secretary. R. D. KNAPP, President.

SPORTSMEN'S EMPORIUM!

WILLIAM BECK & SON, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Sharp's, Remington's, Ballard's, Marlin and Winchester's REPEATING RIFLES. Colt's, Remington's, Parker's, Moore's, Baker's Double and 3-Barrel BREECH-LOADING SHOTGUNS. AGENCY FOR HAZARD'S SPORTING GUNPOWDER, Best in the world, put up in ¼ lb, 1 lb and 5 lb cans. FISHING TACKLE, Every description and quality. Opera, Marine and Field Glasses. Bird Cages, Beads, Baskets and Notions, Velocipedes, Croquet Games, Base Balls, etc. 165 and 167 Second St., Portland, Or.

[illegible]

THE PROPRIETORS HAVE CONCLUDED TO offer a limited number of lots in this beautiful tract on easy terms, for the next sixty days. The property is situated ON THE BASE LINE ROAD, A little over a mile from the Stark Street Ferry, in East Portland. The land is level and covered with the choicest varieties of fruit trees and is the most desirable suburban property now in the market. For plans and further particulars apply to W. H. GRIGHTON, At the office of Gibson, Church & Co., Cor. Front and Ash streets. n26dim

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WM. COLLIER, MACHINIST, [illegible] Hand Boilers [illegible] Machinery. Madison Street, bet. Third and Fourth, Portland, Or.

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The Daily Oregonian.

THURSDAY MORNING, SEPT. 14, 1882.

GOV. THAYER'S MESSAGE.

A hasty perusal of Gov. Thayer's message shows it to have been prepared, not with special reference to making an impression upon the public by the use of high flown language and finely rounded periods. It is rather a plain and unvarnished statement of facts and a faithful and easily understood description of the condition of the business affairs of the state. The people can understand it. It contains no indication of any purpose to cover up any of the transactions of his administration in which errors may have been made, nor does it seek to attract the special attention of the people to those things that have been done in a way to reflect credit upon the executive department, and which all admit have been highly beneficial to the state. Gov. Thayer assumed the position, from which he now retires, under somewhat embarrassing circumstances. An eight years' administration, by men belonging to his own party, had preceded him and left the state well nigh bankrupt. The treasury was empty and a heavy mortgage was on the taxable property in the shape of a large state indebtedness. The books of some of the departments were in a condition of almost hopeless confusion; the public lands were in litigation, much of them having been sold, but nothing paid for, and the land grabbers were after the remainder. The title of the state was not clear, because those having the matter of securing these lands to the state had neglected a great part of their duty, and what had been done had been done in a bungling and imperfect manner, and as his excellency suggests, it is as a "problem" when the title to all the state lands will be straightened out.

Upon his inauguration Gov. Thayer at once showed a disposition to relieve the state and the people from the incubus which had been put upon them by the mismanagement and dishonesty of the preceding administration. Having affiliated with the party to which that administration belonged and having been released by that party, Gov. Thayer found arrayed against his efforts at reform a very large element of those who had been his political associates. Hampered by the obstacles which they threw in his way, he found that the honest discharge of his gubernatorial duty would be no easy task. In a legislature of ninety members, in which his party had a majority, he found not more than half a dozen of the ruling party who were at heart with him in the effort to discover and to stop the exhausting leaks in the people's cash-box. Whatever may be said of some of his acts, it is everywhere admitted that he did not seek to whitewash official corruption or gloss over the dishonest practices of his party brethren. With what results the efforts which he at once made and in which he has persevered to establish well ordered and systematic methods of conducting the affairs of the state have been attended, is seen in the message under review, and in the reports of the heads of the other departments. The indebtedness of the state has been reduced, and although the improvements to the penitentiary and state capitol have not been completed, nor is the insane asylum finished, the tax payers of the state know that what money has been expended on them has not been squandered or wasted, but that it has been faithfully applied to the purposes for which the legislature appropriated it. As much has been done with $100,000 on the asylum for the insane under Governor Thayer's administration as was done on the state capitol building under Grover with twice the sum. And so in other matters in the scope of executive duties, the administration, while showing an entire willingness to keep up with the progress of the state and the growth of the country, has been economical but not niggardly. What has been done has been well done. The direction of the matter of building the asylum for the insane has been in the hands of a board composed of the governor, secretary of state and state treasurer, and it is not our purpose to intimate that the work of successfully managing it has all been done by the governor; but, we have every reason to believe that he has given it the most unremitting close attention.

Before passing from this topic it is well to call the special attention of the people and the members of the present legislature particularly to that portion of the governor's message relating to the government and control of this institution, when it shall have been completed and the state has taken into its care and custody the insane. In providing the regulations for its government and in selecting the persons who are to carry out these regulations is as suggested by the message one of the most important duties to be discharged by the members of the legislature. It will be much easier to avoid mistakes in the start than it will be to remedy them after they have once been made, and will cause far less jar, to keep incompetent men out of the management than it would be to put them out when they are once in.

The state finances are treated of at considerable length in the message, and the sound policy of paying the state debt as rapidly as possible without making taxes too burdensome, is strongly recommended, while the failure of the state to be in a condition to honor [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] in raising its credit and [illegible] to its citizens.

The recommendations of his excellency upon the subject of the law governing the valuation of property for the assessment of taxes should be carefully weighed by the legislature, as upon no other subject is there more general complaint among the people than upon the inefficient, partial and unfair operation of existing statutes in this regard.

The subject of the bonded indebtedness of the state, and the policy of making provision for its payment as it shall become due, are treated of in a clear and plainly understood way. The retirement of these obligations of the state at the earliest opportunity is much to be desired, and while the way to secure the means to accomplish it, is not a difficult thing to see, there is no urgent necessity for any burdensome tax to be levied for the purpose at this time. While every right thinking citizen would be glad to see the state free from debts of all kinds, in our anxiety to have the population increase and the resources of the country developed, new industrial enterprises established and commerce encouraged, extraordinary taxes should not be imposed unless absolutely necessary.

Other important subjects are discussed in the message, and the attention of the legislature called to them. Allusion is made in unmistakable language to the bad results of ill-advised and unwise acts of former law-making bodies, under which dishonest officials defrauded (we can think of no milder term) the children of the state out of a vast sum, that should have been sacredly guarded and kept for the support of the common school system. The diversion of the educational fund to other purposes is mentioned as an impressive warning against the exercise of legislative power outside of constitutional authority.

In conclusion it can truly be said that Gov. Thayer turns the affairs of the state over to his successor in far better condition than he received them from his predecessor. It is also not too much to say that the state has never had a better administration than his. He has carefully watched public expenditures, and with sagacious fidelity guarded the financial interests of the people. Lacking perhaps in dignity, his administration has not lacked in matters more important.

It will be the part of decency and perhaps of good policy for the feeders at the public crib now assembled at Salem to do the bidding of their boss, to return to duty and render to the public services for their feed.

WHAT SAY YOU, MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE?

Outside of considerations arising on the claim of J. H. Mitchell and his advocates that he has accomplished more for his state than other senators—a claim which can not be maintained upon his public record; outside of considerations of his unfitness for a public trust, arising from his ruthless robbery of orphans and widows who had intrusted him with their interests as an attorney—which has been fully shown through the columns of THE OREGONIAN; outside of all these serious considerations, there is another which seems to us to address itself to the mind of every man who values the sacred institutions of domestic life, the virtue and purity of woman, or the good name of the state, with even greater force than all the other grave objections that can be urged against his election. We refer to the history of Mr. Mitchell's life, which was long ago fully spread before the public of Oregon, and its truth admitted by himself.

The motives of THE OREGONIAN in recalling these things to the attention of the public have been impugned by the friends of this aspirant to senatorial honors. It has been charged, and will again be charged, no doubt, that we are prompted by personal spleen to expose his hideous wrongs. We disavow any such motive. But whether our disavowal be believed or not, whether it be sincere or not, is immaterial. The question is, ought such a man to be selected to misrepresent the character of the people of Oregon in the United States and throughout the union? Ought such a man, no matter how great his abilities and his zeal for the public service, to be awarded the prize that all the world says belongs of right to the virtuous and the honorable alone? Ought such a man to be held up before the young men and young women of this country as an example of the character which should excite their emulation, and challenge them to a similar course of life as the open way to distinction and honor? Ought they to be impressed that such a life is no obstacle to political success? That such a man can be chosen to the highest position in the gift of a state, over many others who are acknowledged to possess at least equal abilities and patriotism! Think as you will about our motives, but hear us for the truth we present, and for its importance to the people of the state.

The man known as John H. Mitchell is not John H. Mitchell; nor, as some claim, John Mitchell Hippel. His name, the name his father bore, is Hipple; and the name by which he was christened and by which alone he was known publicly and on the records of the place in which he lived till he was between twenty and thirty years old, is simply John Hipple.

In 1855 he was a school teacher in Butler county, Pennsylvania. He seduced one of his pupils, named Sarah Hoon. In the spring of 1856 she gave birth to an illegitimate child, and John Hipple was arrested for bastardy, under the laws of that state. Upon the urgent demand of his own father, and the father of Miss Hoon, and to avoid further prosecution, he married her at the bedside.

He studied law and was admitted to practice after this sad event. Between the time of his marriage and the spring of 1860 he lived with his wife in the town of Butler, and had other children born to him. He was arrested and tried during that time for beating his wife while in that delicate condition which ought to exist only in wedlock; and during the progress of the trial he and his wife compromised through the mediation of relatives and friends, and the prosecution was dismissed at his cost.

In the spring of 1860 he collected a large amount of money for some clients. This he pocketed, and ran away with a young woman who lived neighbor to him. The name of this woman was Maria J. Brinker. His elopement produced a general sensation at the town of Butler, which was not diminished by the discovery of his having carried away his clients' money—for which his law partner, John M. Thompson, afterwards a member of congress, had to answer. He was tracked to Pittsburg, where it was ascertained he and his mistress had been driven out of a respectable hotel on the discovery of their character. From that time all trace of him was lost, except that a brief note, written somewhere in his flight and dated in the "Wide, Wide World," was received by a person at Butler, in which he gave no hint of his destination or purpose.

He next appeared at San Luis Obispo, California, about May 1860, his first appearance under the name of Mitchell, the woman Brinker with him, passing as Mrs. Mitchell. There they remained but a short time, and on the 3d or 4th of July of the same year he appeared at Portland, Oregon, without the woman Miss Brinker, whom he had deserted in California. At Portland, after composing some touching verses to the memory of his dead wife, who he reported had died in San Francisco, he opened a law office, and commenced that practice or those practices of which a sufficient *expose* has recently been made. He also engaged actively in politics, and identified himself with one of the leading benevolent societies, in the records of which his name stands recorded in his own handwriting, *John Hiram Mitchell.*

In February, 1862,—less than two years after his desertion of his wife and children in Pennsylvania, he married a wife in Oregon, his wife at the east being then and for *seven years afterwards* undivorced.

In 1869 he went to the east as attorney and lobbyist of the Holladay railway corporations. While there he arranged to meet his old law-partner at the Union Depot Hotel in Pittsburg, and there, after a stormy interview, the business difficulty between them was adjusted—Hipple having by that time got into a position to command money.

During all the weary years from 1860 to 1869, his true wife lived and supported his children in and about the town of Butler, part of the time by taking in washing, part by working out as a cook; and, though since the discovery of his crimes he and his henchmen have endeavored to create the impression that she was not a virtuous woman, the falsity of the charge he intimates against the mother of his children, can be established by the whole community where she lived. She lived an honest life, toiling day by day, and bearing the burden of her misfortunes and sorrows as only a mother can, for the sake of her children.

At the meeting between Hipple—or Mitchell, as you may now please to call him—and Thompson at the hotel in Pittsburg, after they had gotten through their business matters, an arrangement was concerted between them by which advantage was to be taken of the poverty and distress of his wife, and she was to be hired to sue him for a divorce, he to acknowledge service of the papers, and thus the business be done if possible without attracting public attention. She was offered $500 as a consideration for suing him, and he to pay all expenses. This offer she at first spurned, but, pinched by want and seeing no better hope for herself or her little ones, she reconsidered, accepted the bribe and commenced suit, Thompson being her attorney. Her heartless husband acknowledged service of the papers, made default, and the case was referred to a young man named Scott, a law student in Mr. Thompson's office. He as referee took the testimony, reported the proof of desertion, and the divorce quietly slipped through. This was seven years after his marriage in Oregon, and three years before he was elected senator.

In 1872 he was chosen senator from Oregon, the history of his life being then unknown to the people of the state. Had it been known, his election would not have been seriously thought of. In 1873, after the death of Congressman Wilson, Mitchell's history having become known, the republican convention, which met at Albany to nominate a candidate for congress, under the whip and spur of party discipline for which he is notorious, passed a resolution not justifying his vices and crimes, but committing the party to a pardon of them. The result was, when the election came off, *only forty-one per cent.* of the republican votes of the preceding election were polled, the republican candidate, though a good man, was beaten out of sight, and a democrat took the seat in congress made vacant by the death of a republican congressman. The election of Mitchell at this time will surely have the same effect. The moral sense of the people of Oregon is not so low as not to resent the election of a man whose whole life is a story of wrong and crime, beside which the novelist's imagination "pales its ineffectual fire," and at mention of which fathers and mothers shudder for their sons and daughters, and the security of domestic virtue, the happiness and peace of home and hearthstone seem fading way.

Many have charged that Gov. Thayer has used too freely the pardoning power. While it may be said with truth that he erred at times on the side of mercy, justice to the retiring governor demands an explanation. Three-fourths, and perhaps four-fifths, of the pardons published by THE OREGONIAN were merely nominal—the formal discharge of prisoners who had, under the rules, shortened the time of sentence by extra labor or good conduct.

MITCHELL AS A MAN.

The Plain Story of Wretched Sadie Hoon.

In 1873 a correspondent of THE OREGONIAN visited Sadie Hoon, the former wife of John H. Mitchell, in Pennsylvania. From his letter published in this paper June 10th of that year we extract the following:

"As the door opened, I turned and saw the object of my long search. A feeble woman of large figure, who leaned upon the arm of the young man whom I saw the day previous, with a look of agony on her face, as if every movement was one of pain. She tottered across the room with his aid to a chair by an open window, and there she sat for some time, moaning and sighing with pain. Little Mrs. Price at once came to her aid, and proceeded to bathe her flushed face and to smooth out her hair from her feverish brow.

I then had an opportunity of getting a good look at her, Mrs. John Mitchell Hipple, now known under her maiden name of Sadie Hoon. She is a woman of not much over thirty years of age, but toil makes her look much older. Her face is not a very intelligent one, but certainly not a bad face. It was indicative of temper, but not much more than could be expected from one who has borne as much as she has in the shape of a toilsome life. Her mouth is small and displayed an, as yet, well preserved set of teeth. Her nose is aquiline, and her forehead rather high. Her hair was jetty black and rather coarse. It was allowed to float behind her shoulders, being only secured by a green ribbon. In form she was large and looked like one well inured to a life of toil. Her dress at the time of the interview was poor but neat. Probably if she were Mrs. Mitchell instead of Mrs. Hipple, she would be able to dress better. Her voice is a pleasant one, tolerably well flavored with the rural *patois.* Her English is not always of the best, but throughout the interview her manner, in alluding to the delicate parts of her eventful story, was modest and unassuming, giving me a much better opinion of her than I had gained previously.

Said Mrs. Hipple: "I should not tell you my story if I did not feel that it is but justice to my husband, who had always abused me, that I should now be able to show him that he cannot always triumph. For the sake of my children I would say nothing, but since his story as told by his lawyer, J. Thompson, is published as you tell me, I must speak."

Here I gave her in detail the story as told me by Col. Thompson in the original interview upon the subject in Butler some weeks ago. She listened with a quiet smile on her face until I had briefly told her the salient points, when she said:

"Then that is all the reason Col. Thompson gave you for my husband leaving me—that our marriage was an unhappy one and he could not live with me?"

Correspondent—"Yes."

Mrs. H.—"Well, listen to me and I will tell you the real reason, and you can find means from the names I will give, to prove all, too. Did Col. Thompson tell you that when John ran away, taking money that did not belong to him, he took another woman away with him?"

Cor.—"No; he omitted to mention that."

Mrs. H.—"Well, he did. When he went away he took with him Mary J——. And it was advertised in the papers at the time as the elopement of Mary J—— and John Hipple. Well, that is God's truth, and she was the cause of the first trouble between me and John."

Cor.—"Tell me about your life previous to marrying Mr. Hipple; was he forced in court to marry you for leading you astray?"

Mrs. H.—"John Hipple was never forced to marry me. If Col. Thompson says so he can be proved to be a liar. It is true that John Hipple ruined me. I was a young girl of only 15 at the time. He was 26. He had been my school teacher, and had for two years waited on my sister. He took advantage of his position and my youthful ignorance and accomplished my betrayal. After the birth of my child by him, my father went after him and brought him to my bedside where I lay. This was all the force about the marriage. My father demanded reparation that he should marry me. But I said, 'John, you can marry me or not, just as you see fit. I shall not say.' He then promised to marry me and did marry me."

Cor.—"Then you deny that the matter was ever brought into the courts in a suit against Mr. Hipple?"

Mrs. H.—"Most assuredly I do. Well, John and I lived together one year happily, when our trouble began."

Cor.—"What was the nature of these troubles?"

Mrs. H.—"John's running after other women? Of course you can understand my feelings in this matter. I loved him and was faithful to him until he became unfaithful to me. The first that I knew that John was untrue to me was one night shortly after our troubles began. I had heard outside of his being with other women, but I did not know it. He brought home this Mary J—— at this time, who was a school teacher, to stay at our house. Mary went up to her room, which was near ours, rather early. John was left below, writing. After a while I went to my room and undressed. I waited for John until 11 o'clock, when I slipped down to see if he was still writing. He was not there. I know he had not gone out of the house, so I went to Mary's bedroom. The door was locked. I then sat down and waited. At 1 o'clock my husband unlocked the bedroom door, came out, and without a word went to bed. I did not say a word to him then, but in the morning when I attempted to say something about it, he swore at me with dreadful oaths, and said he would take my life if I ever opened my head about it again. From that time on he had that woman in the house whenever he pleased, and I could not prevent it. Do you wonder that we quarreled continually under those circumstances? Miss McChristian, a milliner at Butler, will testify that at this time she was in Pittsburg and stopped at Hare's hotel. Miss——my husband's mistress—came there also. My husband shortly after arrived and asked to be shown to his wife's room, alluding to Miss——. Miss McChristian exposed him to the landlord, and John was ordered away from the hotel. This can be substantiated by living witnesses to-day."

Cor.—"I understand from Col. Thompson that your husband had contributed regularly to your own as well as the children's support during his absence; at least to yours until the divorce was procured?"

Mrs. H.—"From the time John Hipple left me he never contributed one cent to my support. The night he went away he bought me a silk dress and bought many things for himself. It was on Saturday afternoon. He went to James Campbell's in Butler, and made several purchases. He procured also, a small pass book, as he said, for the use of his wife. I never received it, and he left that evening, taking Jessie, my oldest, with him. He told me he was going to Pittsburg to pay over some money upon claims in the supreme court. John was in his room counting over his money and would not let me come in."

Cor.—"Was Jessie born before or after your marriage?"

Mrs. H.—"She was born before. She was taken away from me when a little tender thing, and I have never seen her since. I heard of her in Pittsburg when John ran away with her, how she cried and took on for mamma. Since that time John has taught her that her mother is dead and I have never been permitted to hear a word of her. I tried to get a picture of her, but this was refused me by Col. Thompson."

Cor.—"About your other children?"

Mrs. H.—"They are with my sister, Mrs. Dr. Porter, at Sunbury."

Cor.—"Col. Thompson said Mr. Hipple contributed regularly to their support."

Mrs. H.—Until some three years ago he never sent them a cent. At that time he sent $600. This is the only money he ever sent to the children. I will say nothing here. I can refer you to Dr. Porter, who has charge of the children, to ask him how John has treated the children. I hear that John is thinking of taking away the children, now that they are grown. [Here Mrs. Hipple's eyes filled with tears.] If he should take them away, I am sure I should die. I have worked for them and contributed from my little earnings from time to time, and have tried to do my duty to them as far as lay in my power."

Cor.—"Col. Thompson said the reason of your unhappy marriage with Mr. Hipple was on account of your fondness for society, which he could not approve."

Mrs. H.—"I never went into society during my married life; I only associated with John. There does not exist the slayface in Butler who can say aught against my character while I was in Butler."

Cor.—"No, I never heard any one say aught against your character at that time."

Mrs. H. (excitedly)—"One of the men who has told you so much about me, and slandered my character, (his name is——) was the man who, three days after I was deserted by my husband, and left with three small children, one a babe, in my own house, tried to get the upper hand of me."

Cor.—"You mean made you improper proposals?"

Mrs. H.—"Ay, that is what I mean. Col. Thompson, too, who says my husband is so good, came to me after my husband's flight, and said he was a grand rascal, as he had stolen away the money of their clients."

Cor.—"About the divorce. Who procured it? Mr. Hipple or you?"

Mrs. H.—"I applied first."

Cor.—"You say you never received any aid from Mr. Hipple. There is a person in this city who says he identified you on a draft from Col. Thompson. How is this?"

Mrs. H.—"Oh, I see I must tell the whole story. In 1867 I was in Butler. This was at the time of John's first visit. I was out at work there. Col. Thompson sent word for me to come to his office as John wanted to see me. I refused to go. Colonel Thompson then came to see me. He asked me if I did not want a divorce. Mr. Hipple wanted a divorce but had no grounds to get one on. *That*, Col. Thompson said if I would only apply for a divorce and release all claims upon Mr. Hipple he would pay me $500. I agreed to this. Mr. Scott, my lawyer, of Butler, was afterward present and witnessed the agreement drawn up between us. Col. Thompson always pretended that the money came out of his own pocket. But of course that is not highly probable. That explains the draft. That was the only money I received after the separation."

Throughout the interview Mrs. Hipple showed great pain from her rheumatic attacks and spoke slowly and with difficulty. She displayed no particular animosity against Mr. Hipple, but thought it hard that he should be so successful in life while she was sick and dependent upon the charity of friends for care. She told a most straightforward story and referred with the greatest freedom for substantiation of her statements to respectable living witnesses. Her story adds another interesting chapter to Senator Hipple's, alias Mitchell's story.

FROM THE CAPITAL.

[Special to the Oregonian.]

SALEM, Or., Sept. 13, 10 P. M.—Inaugural ceremonies occupied the greater part of the time of both houses to-day. Shortly after their conclusion the senate adjourned till Friday. The house settled down to business and laid the foundation for much work ahead. The record of proceedings shows a great number of bills to be introduced and many others are expected.

The crush of yesterday continues in senatorial matters. The federal offices of Portland have nearly emptied themselves into the Chemeketa hotel, and the least man of the lot walks about with the air of a statesman upon whom rests great burdens. Among the friends of Mitchell who arrived to-night, was the excellent "Col." Joe Taylor. A sack also arrived in custody of Postmaster Steel and Ralph Dement. The former informed me that it contained soiled underwear. Sol Hirsch, manager of the Mitchell forces, went to Portland by the afternoon train and will not return till Friday. The impression is gaining ground that no republican caucus will be held. There is no change in the situation since yesterday.

"THOSE MOLASSES."

PORTLAND, Sept. 1[illegible].

To the Editor of the Oregonian:

It is not easy to reach a happier expression than you used yesterday concerning Mr. Mitchell. "Those molasses of a polite address." "Molasses" was the word. Having lived to be old enough to forego those allurements that constitute Mr. Mitchell's stock in trade, I see how plausibly and easily he captures young men, and even seduces the minds of older persons, with that affable and cordial exterior. It is no disadvantage, certainly, and no discredit to any man to possess a winning manner and use it to advantage. I will not decry Mitchell because he can make friends, but we may as well appreciate effects and analyze his success. This "molasses" was the sweetness that captivated Bro. Acton and gave that doubtful endorsement in the *Polaris*, which says Mitchell isn't a good man, but there are some worse. His flattering unction, laid to the souls of country editors and flavored with something more substantial, no doubt, wins room for those campaign essays written by the Mitchell bureau at Portland.

Only for that wonderful address how could any man stand up under the fearful record you gave yesterday? Only for that way of his, that promises with such fearful plausibility, how could any man claim a seat in the highest deliberative body in the world?

No, don't disparage the man, but give him credit for consummate acting and prodigious self command. His address is simply wonderful, and his capacity to make friends is no despicable trait. As a mere study from human nature his life and character make a chapter that discount French romance, and his methods bring to mind the men who alternately ruled the Roman forum with a band of paid followers at their heels.

It remains to be seen if this legislature, composed of men who represent the republicans of Oregon, than whom no more honorable, moral and consistent citizens can be found in any state, can be captivated by the exterior of a sharp politician, or will go deeper and see the merits of men who cannot condescend to arts of the politician and the devices of a demagogue. Whether they will read our political history and recognize that the ambition of Mr. Mitchell has often resulted in disaster and realize that, while Mr. Mitchell with all his gentlemanly traits, cannot harmonize the republicans of our state, simply because he *never has accomplished* that desirable result, there are distinguished men who can knit the party together as a unit and command, by their talents and character, respect both at home and abroad.

MEETING NOTICES.

A Meeting of the stock-holders of the Vacuum Motor Machine Company, incorporated March 2, 1882, will be held at the St. Charles Hotel next Saturday evening, September 16, 1882, at 8 o'clock. A full attendance is desired for election of officers.

OSWALD SEIFERT.

DIED.

Near Columbia City, Sept. 9, Mrs. Lucy A. Kinder, aged 34 years, 11 months and 17 days.

In this city, Sept. 13, Mrs. Christina Wilson, wife of Gustaf Wilson, aged 45 years.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

NEW TO-DAY.

NURSE GIRL WANTED—AT NO. 8 SEVENTH street, corner of Oak. s14tf

WOODCHOPPERS WANTED—TO WHOM THE highest prices will be paid. Inquire of J. W. & V. COOK, 103 First street. s14tf

WANTED—A POSITION AS ENGINEER. Either land or marine engines. First-class references. Address "ENGINEER," this office. s14d1t

WE WILL OFFER THIS WEEK THE GREATest bargains in crockery, glassware and lamps, as well as cutlery and plated ware ever shown to the public. A. LOBE & CO., 109 First street. s14

ROOMS EN SUITE OR SINGLE, WITH ALL modern conveniences, furnished or unfurnished, at No. 98 First street (Ladd's building). Inquire of MRS. MOODY, at Room 1. References exchanged. s14d3t

WANTED—A GOOD PAIR OF CARRIAGE Horses; weight from eleven to twelve hundred. Address C. E. KELLY, Portland Carriage Company, Esmond Hotel. s14d2t

A LARGE STOCK OF BEAUTIFUL WINTER Cloaks of elegant designs and finest fabrics just received at the CITY DRY GOODS STORE, 147 Third street.

ON ACCOUNT OF CONTEMPLATED IMPROVEments in our store we will offer special inducements to those intending to buy Crockery and Glassware. Great reduction in Majolica. Call early at A. LOBE & CO.'S, 109 First street. s9

FOR SALE.

FURNITURE OF A HOUSE OF FIVE ROOMS, including Parlor Stove and No. 8 Sterling Range, all in good condition. Address R., Box 658, P.O. s12d3t

FERRY, WHITE & CO. sell Steamship Tickets to and from all points in Europe.

McCoy, Cheapest Job Printer, 1st & Stark.

ONE DOLLAR A WEEK

ON THE INSTALLMENT PLAN—STOVES, Chandeliers, Clocks, etc., at McBREEN'S 149 Third Street Crockery Store.

FOR RENT.

A DESIRABLE COTTAGE AND ROOMS FOR rent. Inquire at 127 A street. 11

UNFURNISHED ROOM.

BEDROOM AND KITCHEN, WITH WATER: 21 S. Second street, near Lincoln, one block from cars. s14d6t

FOR RENT.

ONE PARLOR AND TWO BEDROOMS, NICELY furnished, as a suit or singly, three blocks from the Postoffice. Address "Rooms," P.O. Box No. 2. s14

FOR SALE.

TWO YOKE OF LARGE, WELL BROKEN work cattle. Also, three fresh milk cows. LINDSLEY BROS., Lewis river, sir. Latona from Portland, Postoffice, Union Ridge, W. T. s10w1t

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by any person in my name or otherwise, after this date.

JOHN FITZ PATRICK.

Portland, Or., Sept. 12, 1882. s14d6t

LOST.

BETWEEN THE POSTOFFICE AND THE Astoria boat, Tuesday morning, Sept. 12th, a leather-bound account-book, containing accounts and papers which are of no value but to the owner. A liberal reward will be paid for same by leaving it at this office. s14d2t

MILLINERY.

MRS. HANOVER WILL HAVE HER FALL and winter opening Wednesday and Thursday, September 20 and 21, of fine millinery goods, pattern hats, feather flowers, ornaments, and all the latest novelties. 123 Third street, Portland, Or. s14d6m

NOTICE.

Oregon and California R. R. Co., E. S. D.

ON AND AFTER TUESDAY, SEPT. 12, MAIL train No. 2 will remain at Salem from 1:25 P. M. till 5 P. M., to accommodate passengers wishing to visit the Fair. s14d10t J. BRANDT, Gen'l Supt.

$3000.

WE HAVE ON HAND THREE THOUSAND dollars of a trust fund which we are authorized to lend for a term of years on first mortgage security. The whole or a smaller sum will be loaned to suit borrower. SEARS & McGINN, Attorneys at Law, Second and Washington streets. s14

UNCLAIMED TRUNKS, ETC.

THE OWNERS OF TRUNKS AND OTHER packages left at my hotel during the past two years are hereby notified that unless they call and pay charges and take them away, before October 1st, they will be sold. PETER KLEINIK, Globe Hotel. s14d6t

MORE AGENTS WANTED.

THE UNIVERSAL BENEVOLENT ASSOCIAtion of California for Unmarried Persons. 18 months' unparalleled success. The next issue of the "Ideographic," giving full particulars, will be ready by Sept. 15th, and will be handsomely illustrated. Send address for terms at once to W. WHITWELL, General Agent for Oregon and Washington Ter., Room 18 Union Block, Portland, Or. s12d1m

SLAVIN'S ADDITION.

Acre Lots for sale $250 each on the installment plan. This property adjoins Summit Railroad Station, and is the finest and cheapest in the market. Call and see for yourself. Office open evenings. FERRY, WHITE & CO., Real Estate Agents, 29 Stark St. s14d3t

THE GENUINE

B. F. GRAVELY TOBACCO

For sale in all quantities to suit by

s14tf L. K. G. SMITH, 101 Front st.

NOTICE.

J. C. CARSON HAS REMOVED TO THE corner of Third and E streets and is now prepared to serve his old customers and all comers with anything in the line of building materials at short notice. Come and see me and get my prices before purchasing elsewhere. P. O. Box 580. J. C. CARSON, corner Third and E streets. s9tf

FARM FOR SALE.

147 ACRES, MOSTLY VERY RICH SANDY loam, especially adapted to gardening, situated on the Clackamas river, 1½ miles from Clackamas R. R. station and 12 miles from Portland. 5 acres in cultivation, 1 acre in orchard, all varieties of fruit; good house, barn, etc., smoke house and good granary. Possession given at once. Good school one mile away and good neighborhood. I will sell this place for $[illegible] down, balance on time. Apply early, as such bargains are not offered every day in the week.

H. T. CROSS,

s14tf Real Estate Agent, Oregon City, Or.

CHOICE REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

WE WILL SELL AT OUR SALESROOM, No. 42 First street,

NEXT SATURDAY, SEPT. 16th,

At 10 o'clock A. M.,

Lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, in Block No. 1, in McMillan's Addition to East Portland, together with Residence thereon.

Each lot will be sold separately. Half cash; balance at eight per cent.

GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

NEW TO-DAY.

NEW MARKET THEATER.

F. W. STECHHAN .... Manager

Oregon Electrified! An Electric Hit!

OF THE

HATTIE MOORE'S COMIC OPERA CO.

Embracing

28 ...... Artists 28

TO-NIGHT THURSDAY

Last Night of

OLIVETTE!

To-morrow Friday: Last Time of

BILLIE TAYLOR!

Saturday Matinee by Ladies' request

OLIVETTE!

Saturday Evening, Farewell Performance,

LA MASCOTTE!

Monday Evening, Sept. 18th, Reed's Opera House, Salem, entire Fair Week.

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

AND

All Good Citizens of Oregon

Are respectfully invited to call on

BECK & WALDMAN,

147 First St.,

FOR

CLOTHING,

FURNISHING GOODS,

HATS and CAPS!

WANTS.

WANTED—SITUATION TO DO GENERAL housework. Apply at 54 Fourth st. s14d2t

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET, 85 SEVENTH street, between Stark and Oak. s14d1f

WANTED—AN UNFURNISHED HALL WITH reception room attached. Address A. Salmon, 166 First St.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED BY A FIRST-class tenant, location preferred in Couch addition. Address "RAILROAD," Box 886, Portland Postoffice. s9d12t

WANTED TO RENT, A GOOD HOUSE IN Couch's addition, one with stable preferred. Address "RAILROAD," Box 886, Portland Postoffice. s9d12t

WANTED TO PURCHASE IN COUCH ADDItion, a good lot or lots, with small house. Address "RAILROAD," Box 886, Portland Postoffice. s9d12t

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN TO ENGAGE in a pleasant and profitable business. For particulars call at 67 First street, room 10. 29d&dw3t

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK IN A SMALL family. Apply at Bailey's grocery, Second and B streets.

WANTED AT THE PORTLAND BOOT AND Shoe Factory, 12 Good Boot-Makers; none but the best workmen wanted. CORSON & RODGERS, 109½ First st. s8d12t

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—ACTIVE, WIDE-awake, smart men and women to canvass for our rapid selling books. Cut this out and address at once A. L. BANCROFT & CO., San Francisco, Cal.

BUSINESS SPECIALS.

BURKHART & SPAULDING, Butchers and Packers, cor. Third and Ash sts., offer a full line of best quality of Meats, Hams and Bacon.

NOTICE.

TO THE RETAIL MERCHANTS, CITY AND country—You will hereafter find the National Washing Powders at the following wholesale merchants: Allen & Lewis, Corbitt & Macleay, Wadhams & Elliott, Klosterman Bros., and Hodge, Davis & Co.

WEEKS & MORGAN, Wholesale & Retail Grocers and Feed Merchants. Nos. 247 249 and 251 Front St., bet. Main and Madison.

DRY GOODS.

AT

MANUFACTURER'S COST,

20,000 Yards

EMBROIDERED

EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS,

FROM

3 Cents per Yard

Upwards.

THE

Leading Dry Goods House,

Lipman & Co.

Cor. First and Washington, Portland.

Samples sent on application.

B. HARTMAN & CO.,

165 .... Third St. 165

OUR PRICE LIST:

Zephyrs, all shades and folds	per oz.	10
Germantown Wools	per lb. $1 75	
German Yarn (genuine)	per lb. 2 00	
Saxony Yarns	per oz.	20
Shetland Wool and Floss	per oz.	15
Fairy Zephyrs	per oz.	15
Filling Floss, all colors	per skein	5
Embroidering Silk, plain	per doz.	20
Embroidering Silk, variegated	per doz.	10
Crewels	per doz.	75
Chenilles Embroidery	per doz.	50
White Java Canvas, 18 inch	per yd.	20
Colored Java Canvas, 18 inch	per yd.	30
White Honeycomb, 18 inch	per yd.	25
Colored Honeycomb, 18 inch	per yd.	40
Linen Aida Canvas	per yd.	50
Felts, 2 yds. wide (we have all widths)	per yd. 2 00	

We have with these goods the Handsomest Selection of Real Kensingtons ever shown in Portland, comprising Table and Piano Scarfs and Cloths, Lambrequins, Tidies, Slippers, Foot-rests, etc. Our stock of Embroidering materials has never been so complete.

WE HAVE EVERYTHING REQUIRED,

And a glance at our goods and prices will convince the most skeptical. Our ETCHING DESIGNS are well worth examining.

STAMPING AND DESIGNING.

B. Hartman & Co.

P. O. Box 360.

BALANCE OF

S[illegible] [illegible]

Comprising

Lisle Thread and Cotton Hose, Mull Ties, Fichus, Summer Gloves, Parasols, Lace Collars, Percale Collars,

And many articles at

REDUCED PRICES.

We have no 80 dozen of a kind but what there is is of the BEST QUALITY AND STYLE.

We have just received a lot of the popular

Pig Skin Sara Bernhardt's Gloves.

In Black and Dark shades, that we sell at [illegible] per pair.

We have reduced this day, prices to [illegible] for this season on Knitting Silks and Yarn, Crewels, Shetland Wool and Floss, Saxony, Angora Wool, Filling and Embroidery Silks, Felts, etc.

A. SALMON,

Successor to S. BINE. 165 FIRST ST., Portland, Or.

A. P. HOTALING, San Francisco. E. C. HOTALING, Portland.

A. P. HOTALING & CO.,

3 and 5 North First St., Portland,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FINE WINES AND LIQUORS.

Sole Agents for the

J. H. CUTTER OLD BOURBON WHISKY

AND FOR

VAL. BLATZ MILWAUKEE BEER.

TO LET.

FOR RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM, ON FIRST street, over [illegible] Saloon. [illegible]

FOR RENT—BOARD.

NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS AND BOARD IN private family, with bath; no children. [illegible] West Park st. [illegible]

TO LET.

A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM WITH BOARD, for man and wife. Apply at Fourth street, corner Oak. [illegible]

FOR RENT.

PLEASANT SUITE OF FURNISHED FRONT rooms, with use of piano. Apply to Mrs. [illegible], N.W. corner [illegible] and [illegible] streets. Reasonable terms.

ROOMS TO RENT.

NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS BY THE DAY, Week or Month. Inquire at west side First st., bet. Main and Madison. MRS. C. LESLIE.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

$1000 REWARD, CLAIRVOYANT.

A TEST MEDIUM [illegible] THE great Independent Business and Medical Clairvoyant is Madam LaPrew. She has been tested by some of the great nobility of Europe and America. [illegible] [illegible] Fourth st. [illegible] Third and Fourth.

NOTICE.

MY WIFE SUSAN MONROE HAVING LEFT me without just cause, I will not be responsible for any debts she may contract after this date.

Portland, Sept. 9, 1882. JOSEPH MONROE.

GRAY OR FADING HAIR RESTORED TO ITS original color by using the New Dupuy Magnetic Medicated Hair Brush. A wonderful discovery! Sent to any address on receipt of [illegible] dollar. A. MITCHELL & CO., [illegible] San Francisco. Send for A responsible agent wanted in every town. [illegible] pamphlet and testimonials. [illegible]

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT HONG Fong & Co. have purchased the Restaurant and fixtures, supplies, etc. and good will of the Restaurant heretofore conducted by Sun Ye Sam & Co. on the south side of Alder street, between Second and Third streets, in Portland, Oregon, second floor, and will continue the business at the same place as before. All accounts due to, or owing by the firm of Sun Ye Sam & Co. must be paid to the new company. Sun Ye Sam & Co. [illegible] Hong Fong & Co. [illegible] Chinese firm of [illegible] Co., next to [illegible], on Alder street, between First and Second streets [illegible] against the firm of Sun Ye Sam & Co. SUN YE SAM & CO. HONG FONG & CO. s12d1t

TO J. A. HAMILTON, CASCADE LOCKS, OR: You are hereby notified that your authority as my agent is hereby revoked. Respectfully, JOHN [illegible]

Dalles City, Aug. 18, 1882.

ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS.

J. SHERWIN,

ARCHITECT AND SUPERINTENDENT

Agent for Pauly Bros. Steel-clad Jail Cells.

Office—Rooms 41, 42 and 50, third floor Union Block, First street, Portland, Oregon. m4dtf

H. W. & T. H. OGILBY,

CIVIL ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS.

Special Attention given to City Work.

Office—Room 16, Ainsworth Block, Third and Oak streets.

DRY GOODS—CLOTHING.

THURSDAY,

AND

NOTE IT WELL!

THE

[illegible] STORE

Will be Closed

THURSDAY, SEPT. 14th.

The tidal wave of business caused by the low price of

Clothing

At the GREAT SALVAGE INSURANCE SALE, compels us to close our doors for one day, in order to get our stock in proper shape and place us in a position to meet the

INCREASING DEMAND OF AN APPRECIATIVE PUBLIC.

You have now within your reach such an opportunity as may never present itself again of procuring first-class Clothing at half its regular value.

WE SAY TO YOU, EMBRACE IT

[illegible] STORE,

29 FIRST ST.,

Norton House Block.

HE IS WONDERFUL!

HE IS STRANGE!

He Tells Your Disease without Asking a Question!

Thousands flock to see this strange man. He has astonished the best talent by his great knowledge of the Inner Man. Don't fail to be examined and find out without guess work what condition your Lungs are in, also the Heart, Liver, Kidneys and every part of the inside. It is worth a fortune to any one, for his examinations are really wonderful and give unbounded satisfaction to all.

DR. PERRY PRATT

The great American Herb Phenomenon. Men, Women and children, if you are suffering go at once.

HERBALISM

Is the oldest and grandest system of medical treatment in the world. It is the application of nature's simplest remedies for the removal of disorders set on by artificial life. It came in with Adam, and will go out with the last man. "And the fruit thereof shall be for meat and the leaf thereof shall be for medicine." Ezekiel 47th chapter 12th verse. When universally practised in this and other countries there was small loss of life and men lived as a rule their allotted time and even far beyond. Mercury and the lancet cause more deaths in quiet sick beds than the sword and cannon on the field of battle. Reaction is [illegible] and common sense is asserting itself in taking possession of the minds of the people, and the clever and accomplished herbalist becomes again the doctor for the million.

Asthma, Catarrh and Lung troubles cured by Dr. Perry Pratt after consulting the best doctors in [illegible] [illegible] nothing but simple herbs. There is a disease which produces pains about the body and thousands of people treat for Rheumatism [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the nerves [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and is wasting and debilitating to the entire body. There is an absolute cure for this disease and those who may suffer in this respect will be informed of the cause of it and of its presence by an examination by Dr. Pratt, who on an examination of the action of the heart will point out the disease without asking a question.

HO KEE PO KEE!

The most marvelous, strengthening and blood cleansing Restorative known, when combined with our Indian Herb Pad, is a sure remedy for Catarrh, Coughs, Jaundice, Inflammation of Bowels and Bladder, Dysentery, Bilious Colic, Cholera Morbus, Colds, Fevers, Tape Worm, Chills and Fever, Dyspepsia, Fainting, Loss of Appetite, Palpitation of the Heart, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, and all diseases of the Blood, Liver and Stomach.

The Indian Herb Pad used in conjunction with Ho Kee Po Kee Herbs, have created intense [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

Office, [illegible] Morrison street, corner Second. Hours from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. All letters addressed to PRATT & KITE.

For sale by all Druggists. REDINGTON & CO., Wholesale Druggists, San Francisco, Cal.

Men, come and children don't fail to get Dr. [illegible] Blood Medicine.

TRENKMAN & WOLFF,

MACHINISTS,

Corner F and Third Streets.

Housework, Doors, Railings, Iron Shutters and Machinery of all descriptions. Planing and Moulding Tools to order.

ELECTRICITY IS LIFE.

ALL DISEASES CURED BY ELECTRIC MAGNETIC MEDICAL BELTS. The only and blood filled with the Power of Electricity, will strengthen the weak. Write for circular. Address ELECTRIC BELT, P. O. Box 393, Portland. s12d1m

DE BOISE LINIMENT

FOR MAN OR BEAST.

THE KING OF THE WORLD. Indorsed by the prominent horse-owners and turfmen of the Pacific coast. Guaranteed or money refunded.

HODGE, DAVIS & CO., Gen. Agts. for Oregon. au24dtf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

A NEW [illegible] STORY HOUSE, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.

THE SPLENDID TWO-STORY HOUSE & LOT at the northwest corner of B and [illegible] streets. Apply on the premises. s13d2t

COWS, COWS FOR SALE.

[illegible] COWS, [illegible], CHOICE [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Inquire of Everding & Farrell [illegible]

FOR SALE.

TWO SADDLE PONIES WELL BROKE TO RIDE. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] a Gig or a Cart [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] First [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

FOR SALE.

EIGHTY-THREE HEAD OF JERSEY CATTLE, CANRIGHT'S farm. Apply to A. CUNNINGHAM [illegible] [illegible] Holladay's addition to East Portland. s12d1t

FOR SALE—A SEWING MACHINE IN GOOD running order, at a bargain, or would trade same for [illegible]. Seventh street, between Stark and Oak. s14tf

ORCHESTRAL ORGAN.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FINE ORCHESTRAL organ in first-class order and condition, suitable for church or hall. [illegible] & CO., No. 163 Second st., near Morrison.

BARGAIN IN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE BLOCK IN KING'S ADDITION. Address "Acme," to [illegible] office. s8tf

FOR SALE.

AN ESTABLISHED GROCERY BUSINESS for 10 years past is offered for sale; good stock and fixtures. Rent is reasonable and trade growing. Party desiring to retire from business. Apply at Ben Fon Tailoring Establishment, 71 Oak street. s8tf

FOR SALE.

CHEAP FOR CASH, A FIRST-CLASS, LARGE saloon and fixtures, situated on First street, in the centre of business. Apply to [illegible] Street, Portland, Oregon.

FOR SALE.

IN A SPLENDID LOCATION, A LOT AND A Nearly New House, 6 rooms, at a bargain. Terms easy. For particulars, call at or address 96 South Fourth street between Morrison and Yamhill. s5d2t

FOR SALE.

ONE NEARLY NEW STEAM BOILER, 16 FEET long, 42 in. diameter, 56 tubes; also one No. 4 Sturtevant Blower with Pulleys, Shafts, &c. Apply to HENRY WEINHARD'S City Brewery. au8tf

FOR SALE OR TO RENT. A PIANO. INQUIRE of P. E. Brigham, 101 First street. s7tf

ATTENTION, MILL MEN!

FOR SALE THE AURORA FLOURING MILLS, at a bargain. A four story building, three run of Burrs, a Chopper and other necessary machinery. A large Saw Mill with modern appliances, and abundance of timber accessible; excellent location and splendid water power; located at Aurora, Marion county, Or., 25 miles from Portland. Also, 530 acres of rich bottom land, sparsely timbered and easily cleared, adjacent to mills and R. R. depot. All for $12,500; half cash. For further particulars, address W. JOHNSON & CO., Real Estate Agents, 49½ First street, Portland, Or. P. O. Box 426. au19d1m

FOR SALE.

HORSE AND PHAETON. INQUIRE AT MR. PILGER'S, 153 First st. s8tf

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER OF BLOCKS AND LOTS IN ALbina, lying East and west of the north extension of Fourth St., East Portland, otherwise known as the Vancouver road. This road is to be immediately farmed and macadamized, congress having granted $500 for the purpose of making it a military road and facilitating communication between Vancouver and Portland. This work when completed will make Fourth street the finest boulevard in Oregon. The lots for sale are on high level ground. The prices range from $200 to $800 per lot. They are all extra-sized lots. The terms are one-third cash; the balance on one and two years, with interest at 8 per cent. The real estate market offers no better or safer investment or speculation than the above. J. FRED CLARK & CO., Real Estate Agents, 28 Washington St. m18

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

MRS. DR. FORD-WARREN IS AGAIN READY to resume practice. Office hours 9 to 12 and 1:30 to 5. s12d3t

DRS. A. S. & Z. B. NICHOLS,

HOMEOPATHIC

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS,

Portland, Oregon.

Rooms 59, 60, 61 and 63, Union Block.

SPECIALTIES:

Dr. Z. B. N.—Diseases of Women.

Dr. A. S. N.—Diseases of Eye, Ear and Throat.

DR. C. E. GEIGER,

Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon,

Office No. 85 Fourth street, near Oak. aldtf

LAW CARDS.

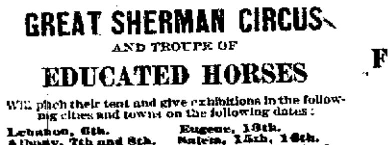
W. B. UPTON & WM. H. UPTON,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

Walla Walla, W. T.

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO COLLECTIONS at Pendleton, Centerville, Weston and Milton, Or., Walla Walla, Waitsburg, Dayton, Pomeroy, Colfax and Pakouse City, W. T.

AMUSEMENTS.



THE

GREAT SHERMAN CIRCUS

AND TROUPE OF

EDUCATED HORSES

Will pitch their tent and give exhibitions in the following cities and towns on the following dates:

Lebanon, 6th.	Eugene, 13th.
Albany, 7th and 8th.	Salem, 15th, 16th.
Halsey, 9th.	Fair Grounds during the week.
Harrisburg, 11th.	
Junction City, 12th.	Portland 25th, 26th.

Dates to follow the above in Oregon and Washington Territory will be published in this advertisement as soon as necessary to notify the public.

The people's servants,

C. & J. SHERMAN, Prop'rs and Managers.

REMEMBER

FOR

Fine Grades of Hosiery,

WITH

Best Stock of Laces,

FOR

Perfect-Fitting Corsets,

FOR

Reasonable Prices

AND

Courteous Attention,

THE

GOLDEN RULE BAZAAR,

162 FIRST ST.,

Next door to corner of Morrison.

EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY

AND

Sanitarium, or Home for the Sick,

Macadam Road, bet. Porter and Woods Sts., South Portland.

DR. PILKINGTON, LATE PROFESSOR OF Eye and Ear Diseases in the Medical Department of Willamette University, has erected a fine building on the above grounds, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The Infirmary is [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

For any amount of information and circulars, address DR. J. B. PILKINGTON.

Town Office—Corner First and Washington streets, Portland, Or.

E. E. M'CLURE,

DEALER IN

ALL KINDS OF LUMBER,

Dressed and Undressed Pickets, Laths, Shingles, etc.

Office and Yard S. E. cor. Yamhill and Front streets, Portland, Or.

Spruce, Cedar and Moldings always on hand.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION.

S. GILMAN

GILMAN & CO.,

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants

No. 42 First St., bet. Pine and Ash.

AUCTION SALES OF REAL ESTATE, [illegible] Goods, Merchandise, Horses, Cattle, [illegible]

REGULAR SALE DAYS—Tuesdays and Fridays [illegible]

REGULAR AUCTION SALE

OF

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

We will sell by auction, at salesroom, No. 42 First,

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15th,

At 2 o'clock P. M.

On account of departure,

BEDROOM SUITS:

1 Very Fine Ash Bedroom Suit, complete,

1 Very Fine Dark Finish Ash Suit, complete,

1 Ash Cottage Suit, complete;

2 Very Handsome Walnut suits, complete.

LOUNGES:

1 Finely Upholstered Hoey Patent Bed Lounge,

1 Finely Upholstered Carpet Lounge,

Spring and Wool Top Mattresses,

Feather and Wool Pillows, Mirrors, Lamps,

Hanging Lamps, Crockery, Cutlery,

Chamber Crockery, Carpets, Bedsteads, Matting

ALSO

Spring and Wool top Mattresses,

Feather and Wool Pillows, Mirrors, Lamps,

Hanging Lamps, Crockery, Cutlery,

Chamber Crockery, Carpets, Bedsteads, Matting

ALSO

MERCHANDISE.

GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!

To Close Business on Sept. 15th.

WILL SELL THE ENTIRE STOCK OF Furniture, Household Goods, Bedding, Carpets, Glassware, Tinware, Stoves, Clothing—a large stock AT LESS THAN COST. Everything will be sold at your own figures. Come one, come all. It will pay you to inspect and buy.

F. WISE, 220 Second St.

s1d12t

At O'Connor's Regular Saturday Sale

SPECIAL AUCTION SALE

OF

Buggies, Phaetons, Harness and Wagons

We will sell, on

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER

At 10 o'clock A.M.

At Salesroom, Corner First and Pine

1 Very Fine New Top Buggy,

1 Phaeton,

1 Light Double Wagon,

1 Heavy Double Wagon,

3 Sets Harness,

4 Horses and 2 Ponies.

Sale Positive.

T. J. O'CONNOR, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE

FRIDAY, SEPT. 15—11 A.

[illegible] Acres [illegible]

—AND—

Valuable Timber Land

50 Dairy Cows, 2 three-quarter Bulls, 2 Horses, 1 Yoke Oxen, Wagons, Farm and Dairy Implements and Furniture, 50 Tons Hay.

Instructed by J. F. BARROWS, I will sell on the premises, to the highest bidder, in portions or as a whole, the above valuable

It is situated on Lewis and Clarke river, south of Astoria, and 2½ miles from [illegible]. There is a good steamboat landing [illegible] to the O. R. & N. Co.'s river steamboats [illegible] of the 760 acres is tide land, well [illegible] cattle keep fat the year round. The [illegible] timber land, and about 200 acres in [illegible] sand of cords of hemlock, fir and [illegible] worth two dollars and a half at the [illegible] there is a good wagon road from all [illegible] cord cut finds a ready market. In addition [illegible] quantity of mill lumber and good [illegible] ling house, barn, and necessary [illegible] orchard of 10 or 12 acres, containing [illegible] of fruit bearing trees, etc., etc. The [illegible] erty has a frontage of two miles [illegible] and is admirably adapted for settlement [illegible] desiring to colonize, as it is large [illegible] several farms and homesteads. The [illegible] bridge between Astoria and Clatsop [illegible] this property. Live stock, etc., will be [illegible] ly, for cash. Terms for land at [illegible] Astoria to and from sale, free. [illegible] Auctioneer.

s1dtd 2p

Fourth Annual Exhibition

OF THE

PORTLAND MECHANICS' FAIR

WILL COMMENCE

ON THURSDAY, SEPT.

AND CLOSE

ON SATURDAY, OCT. 7th

GOLD, SILVER AND BRONZE MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS

Will be awarded to meritorious exhibits in accordance with the Rules, Regulations and Premium List of the Fair.

Persons who have so far delayed making applications for space are earnestly requested to send them to the Superintendent at once, so that a proper distribution can be made and confusion avoided.

The Pavilion will be open to the public daily as above stated (Sundays excepted) from 1 P. M. to 5 P. M., and from 7 P. M. to 10 P. M.

Admission 25c.; children under 1[illegible] [illegible] Season Tickets, fifteen admissions, $[illegible]; Tickets, seven admissions, $2 50.

No disreputable persons allowed.

Reduction in Rates of Fare.

By special arrangements with the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, the Northern Pacific Railroad Co. and the Oregon and California Railroad (east and west divisions) a reduction [illegible] all persons visiting the Fair of 40 per cent [illegible] regular rates for the round trip [illegible] all persons coming from points as far north [illegible] south as Roseburg and east as Spokane Falls.

Goods exhibited at the Fair, if they [illegible] ownership and have paid full rates [illegible] are returned free of charge.

J. S. RALEIGH, Superintendent.

Office at the Pavilion.

OYSTERS!

FRESH OYSTERS!

Shoalwater Bay, Olympia and Eastern

First shipment of the season will arrive [illegible] Country orders solicited.

CHAS. A. MALARKEY & CO.,

New York Market,

N. E. Corner Oak and Second Sts.

W. H. KINROSS,

Conductor Handel & Haydn Society and Orchestral Union,

Will receive pupils in Vocal Music for the Winter Term, on and after Sept. 18, at his rooms.

Hall of Orchestral Union,

On Morrison Street, between Third and Fourth.

Hours 9 to 12 and 1 to 5.

For particulars apply at his rooms or at Prentice & Co.

SALE AND CHARTER

STEAMSHIPS, STEAMBOATS, FREIGHT and Passenger Propellers, Ferryboats, Tugs, Yachts, Marine Engines and Boilers. [illegible] Specifications, Surveys.

SAMUEL HOLMES,

s14d1m 120 Front St., New York.

ALBERT BARTSCH, 88 [illegible]

AGENT FOR

STEINWAY & SONS and KRANICH & BACH PIANOS.

[illegible] Junction, Baker county, who [illegible] [illegible] localities, intending to settle [illegible] the Willamette valley.

[illegible] SENT TO JAIL.—Alf Holmes [illegible] yet in his teens, but acquainted with [illegible] form, was caught the other day by Constable [illegible] while engaged with two other [illegible] in beating an inoffensive Chinese lad. [illegible] before Justice Davis, where he professed [illegible] claiming the others had led him astray, [illegible] promise to appear the next day and [illegible] other boys to the constable he was allowed [illegible]. He did not keep his word and yesterday [illegible] again arrested. Taking his character [illegible] Justice Davis deemed his offense [illegible] and sent him to the county jail for [illegible]

[illegible] WITH POWDER.—Some East Portland [illegible] watched the railroad men at work, started [illegible] small fire in a vacant lot. One of them [illegible] the task of blasting a small mound by [illegible] hole and placing powder in it and the [illegible] fuse, which Charley Godfrey, a boy ten years [illegible] lighted, and failing to get up in time [illegible] went off in his face, burning him badly. [illegible] was called to dress his wounds. [illegible] he will let the Chinamen do the blasting [illegible] road to build.

[illegible] REAL ESTATE TRANSFER.—Late yesterday [illegible] deeds were filed in the county clerk's [illegible] transferring from Abrams & Knox, dairymen [illegible] Leahy & Co., E. J. Haight and Dr. [illegible] 300 acres adjoining Albina, north [illegible] [illegible] claim. The consideration was $6[illegible] is reliably reported $100,000 was offered [illegible] since the transfer. Abrams & Knox [illegible] the tract in 1866.

[illegible] BELLIGERENT.—Robert Morgan, [illegible] as "Scotty," who runs an engine [illegible] became intoxicated and attempted to [illegible] restaurant on First street near D. [illegible] in his mad career by Officer Beach, [illegible] some difficulty lodged him in jail. A [illegible] found in his pocket will not tend to help [illegible] before the judge to-day.

[illegible]—The grand jury of the state [illegible] yesterday presented two more indictments [illegible] David Thouse, for larceny of a gold [illegible] from the person of Walter Monroe [illegible] W. J. Smith, for larceny in the [illegible] of Hattie Aymer and Celia Levy [illegible] containing a pocket book in which [illegible] about $30 in coin.

[illegible] CRUSHED.—A man by the name of [illegible] resides in Stephens' addition, met with a [illegible] serious accident at the O. R. & N. Co.'s [illegible] evening, by having a hand badly [illegible] finger nearly torn off. Dr. Coley was [illegible] found it necessary to remove portions [illegible] bone and sew up the lacerated flesh.

[illegible] AWAY.—A horse, belonging to Miller [illegible] head out of the bridle and became [illegible] on First street, yesterday. He [illegible] down the street, fortunately colliding [illegible] and was stopped in front of the Clarendon [illegible]. The damage to harness and wagon was [illegible]

CONTRACTS AWARDED.—All the work for the [illegible] of Mr. Green's, to be erected on the corner [illegible] and Alder streets, has been secured by [illegible] contractors. C. R. DeBurg received [illegible] for the building at $21,000. H. P. Mc[illegible] painting, and Theo. Janson will supply [illegible]

[illegible] REMOVED.—Dr. Coley, of East Portland [illegible] called upon yesterday to perform the [illegible] of extracting a cancer from the lip [illegible] who lives up the valley and came to [illegible] have it removed. The operation was [illegible]

[illegible] NEARLY.—Nearly all the booths [illegible] pavilion have been taken and those [illegible] already done so should commence the [illegible] up. The managers particularly desire [illegible] shall be in readiness on the [illegible]

WAIT TILL FIVE O'CLOCK.—The Oregon [illegible] railroad announce that they will [illegible] regular down train at Salem until 5 P. M. [illegible] state fair which commences next Tuesday.

[illegible]—A man named Butcher, living [illegible] committed suicide last Sunday, by [illegible] Willamette. He left his hat and coat [illegible] with a note explaining his rash act.

[illegible] overlook the auction sale of the four [illegible] with a dwelling on each lot, situated in [illegible] addition to East Portland, which takes [illegible] rooms of Gilman & Co., No. 42 First [illegible] next, September 16, at 10 o'clock [illegible] and 8 per cent. interest. This sale [illegible] excellent opportunity to purchase a home [illegible] the city which is rapidly improving [illegible] will be sold without reserve.

GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

[illegible] Keith's for oysters.

[illegible] oysters every steamer at Keith's.

[illegible] New Domestic Sewing Machine [illegible]

[illegible] largest variety of Newspapers at [illegible] Co., 147½ First street.

COMMISSION

C. M. STEVEN

& CO.,

mission Merchants,

Fine and Ash.

REAL ESTATE

Horses, Cattle

Tuesdays and Fridays

CTION SALE

FURNITURE.

salesroom, No. 2 First,

TEMBER 15th,

P. M.

departure.

M SUITS;

Suit complete,

Ash Suit, complete,

plete;

Suits, complete,

OES.

ey Patent Bed Lounges;

Lounges,

ttresses,

s, Mirrors, Lamps,

y, Cutlery,

ets, Bedsteads, Mattresses,

SO

ttresses,

s, Mirrors, Lamps,

ry, Cutlery,

ets, Bedsteads, Mattresses,

SO

ANDISE.

N & CO., Auctioneers.

SELLING OFF!

on Sept. 15th.

NTIRE STOCK OF FURNI

Goods, Bedding, Crockery,

s, Clothing—a large variety.

Everything will be sold

ne one, come all. It will pay

20 Second St.

r Saturday Tattersall.

UCTION SALE

OF

etons, Horses,

and Wagons.

ill sell, on

EPTEMBER 16th,

'clock A. M.

First and Pine Streets,

op Buggy.

gon,

agon,

ies.

CONNOR, Auctioneer.

ON SALE

PT. 15—11 A. M.

T STOCK F

—AND—

Timber Land,

2 three-quarter Jersey

1 Yoke Oxen, 2 Milk

and Dairy Imple-

nd Furniture,

Tons Hay.

ARROWS, I will sell, as above,

highest bidder, either in

above valuable property.

wis and Clark's river, 7 miles

2½ miles from Clatsop beach,

boat landing which is accessible

river steamboats. About half

land, well bridged, on which

round. The other half, less

200 acres in tame grass. The

ock, fir and spruce can be cut

a half at the landing to which

y road from all points. Every

market. In addition, there is a

er and good piles. Good

d necessary outhouses, with as

es, containing almost all kinds

etc., etc. This desirable pro-

of two miles on the river and

ted for settlement by a company

is large enough to divide into

omesteads. The contemplated

and Clatsop plains connection

stock, etc., will be sold separately

or land at sale. Steamer line

ale free. E. C. HOLDEN,

Auctioneer, Astoria.

nual Exhibition

The Daily Oregonian.

THURSDAY MORNING, SEPT. 14, 1882.

CITY.

[illegible] Escape.—A message was brought to the chief of police yesterday by a young hoodlum, purporting to be from Dan McMillan. The latter had said he wanted to tell the chief that there was no use waiting for him, as he had some business to attend outside the city, and would not be able to return before the next term of court. He promised upon his word of honor he would return then. They must excuse him this time; he was sorry, but it couldn't be helped and shouldn't occur again. If Jailor Doherty had heard this last sentence, he would have undoubtedly said "Amen!" As yet no trace of the escaped thief's present whereabouts has been found. [illegible] almost certain he is still in the city, where he [illegible] than he would be in attempting to [illegible] every avenue is watched and the police [illegible] have been notified to look out for [illegible] It is known that he went to his mother's house [illegible] after his escape, but left again before the police could get there. His brother Jim, who has just returned from serving a term in the [illegible], is exultant over the escape, and [illegible] that Dan is a credit to the family. McMillan had made three previous attempts to get out of [illegible] in all of which he was foiled. In some [illegible] he obtained a saw made from an old knife [illegible] This was taken [illegible] and tried to cut the bars. [illegible] when he obtained another and [illegible] a wooden key to unlock the corridor door, [illegible] while fitting this, but no knife could be found. Some days after he was discovered [illegible] at the wall with the knife. Sheriff Sears [illegible] issued orders that all the prisoners confined in the county jail shall be kept securely locked [illegible] during the day, and declares that as [illegible] that McMillan was escaping and aided [illegible] by their silence, he will consider them [illegible] every man of them will get as little [illegible] the jail as it is possible to give. Many [illegible] they are not guilty of any crime and are [illegible] the chance to prove themselves honest [illegible] yet all knew this thief was effecting [illegible] did not lift a finger to prevent it. [illegible] to be treated as criminals.

[illegible]—The old steamer E. N. Cooke, [illegible] foot of Ash street, was built eleven [illegible] Peoples' Transportation Co., now [illegible] passed into the hands of the Oregon [illegible] Co. just about the same time as [illegible] and the fertile imagination of [illegible] christened one the "Cockinero" [illegible] the "Bethel." Capt. Billy Smith [illegible] the "House of Correction," and she [illegible] fanciful names. Last week John Hol[illegible] to make a regular river towboat [illegible] he cut off half her cabin and cut [illegible] from her roof. He then put a [illegible] wheel, just like the Ocklahama, so [illegible] of the big towboat. She will [illegible] during the winter.

[illegible]—Several of these eminently [illegible] were seen upon the street yes[illegible] any one who passed them failed [illegible] as to whence they came and [illegible] The travel-stained ap[illegible] and their occupants seemed [illegible] and brought up old mem[illegible] a pioneer. But inquiry [illegible] for traveling in that manner [illegible] passed. The party [illegible] Baker county, who were [illegible] intending to settle some[illegible] valley.

[illegible] Jail.—Alf. Holmes, a [illegible] acquainted with vice in [illegible] the other day by Constable [illegible] with two other young [illegible] inoffensive Chinese lad. He [illegible] Davis, where he professed [illegible] led him astray. [illegible] the next day and point [illegible] constable he was allowed [illegible] his word and yesterday [illegible] his character into [illegible] Davis deemed his offense a [illegible] to the county jail for ten [illegible]

[illegible]—Some East Portland boys, [illegible] railroad men at work, started to [illegible] lot. One of them un[illegible] small mound by dig[illegible] powder in it and then a [illegible] Godfrey, a boy ten years [illegible] to get up in time, the [illegible] burning him badly. Dr. [illegible] his wounds. Charley [illegible] Chinamen do the blasting on [illegible]

[illegible]—Late yesterday [illegible] in the county clerk's of[illegible] Knox, dairymen, to [illegible] Haight and Dr. G. H. [illegible] Albina, north of the [illegible] consideration was $80,000, [illegible] was offered and [illegible] Knox paid [illegible]

[illegible] Morgan, better [illegible] an engine on the [illegible] attempted to clean [illegible] D. He was [illegible] Officer Beach, who, [illegible] in jail [illegible] to help his [illegible]

[illegible] of the state circuit [illegible] indictments, as [illegible] larceny of a gold watch [illegible] Walter Monroe, of [illegible] larceny in the dwell[illegible] Celia Levy, of a [illegible] book in which were [illegible]

[illegible] by the name of Sagar, [illegible] with a pain, [illegible] Co.'s dock [illegible] badly crushed [illegible] Dr. Coley was called, [illegible] portions of the [illegible] flesh.

[illegible] belonging to Miller Bros., [illegible] and became unman[illegible] yesterday. He dashed [illegible] building with [illegible] in front of the Clarendon [illegible] and wagon was but [illegible]

PERSONAL.

Hon. W. D. Fenton, of Lafayette, is at the St. Charles.

Col. [illegible] Haller and wife, of Seattle, are at the Clarendon.

Mr. C. H. Morrison and family, of Walla Walla, are at the Esmond.

Mrs. Dr. Ford-Warren has recovered from her recent illness and resumed practice.

Mr. C. J. Woodbury, traveling correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*, has returned from his trip up the coast.

Mr. W. H. Brown, vice president of the Pacific Manufacturing company of San Francisco, is lying ill at the Holton House, in this city.

Mr. I. N. Sanders of East Portland has returned from a week's vacation at Hood River, where he has been hunting. He left his family to stay another week.

Mr. H. Thielsen, supervising engineer of the Northern Pacific, is slowly recovering from his illness, but will still be confined to his room several days.

Dr. A. A. Ames, who was city editor of the defunct *Bulletin* in 1871, has been nominated for congress from the fourth district of Minnesota. He is now mayor of Minneapolis, having been twice elected to that office.

Mr. T. J. Matlock and family of East Portland have returned from their camping expedition to Cedar creek. Mr. Matlock reports a large number of immigrants from Missouri and Kansas passing that way, and many settling in the neighborhood.

BRIEF MENTION.

There is a tin store on Third street managed by Chinamen.

It is said the liquor dealers are moving to oppose legislation against them.

C. E. Stuart, charged with stealing clothing, was not indicted by the grand jury.

Letters in the OREGONIAN counting-room for F. W., Y., L. D., J. C. R., Vinstavas, P. B. H., Hotel, S., B., L. [illegible]

Drunks were plentiful yesterday and well supplied with money. Nearly every one was able to pay his fine to the city.

A little son of Mr. Withers, of Albany, was drowned a few days ago, in the covered flume running down Ferry street.

Michael McCarty, a butcher, was arraigned in the police court yesterday on a charge of beating his wife Annie. The woman failed to appear, and a bench warrant was issued for her arrest.

And still they come! Another suburban town, to be called East Portland Homestead, and located just outside that city's limits on the line of the O. R. & N. Co., is to be laid out in lots at once for residence property.

AMUSEMENTS.

Comic opera has captured the people of Portland. They do not seem to get tired of repetitions, and the same faces are seen in the well filled theater more than one night. Especially has this been the case with the representations of "The Little Duke." For three nights and a matinee it has been received with greatest applause, and every one has wondered why the company did not produce it during the first week. It is certainly one of the best comic operas, and its representation last night was excellent in every particular. The rich and appropriate costumes with which this company dress their pieces adds much to their effectiveness.

In compliance with the popular demand, which like Oliver Twist, still cries for more, the company will remain the rest of the week, playing every night and a Saturday matinee. "Olivette," the general favorite, is billed for to-night, and by special request for the matinee.

During fair week the company goes to Salem and the people of that place may rest assured that the season of comic opera which they are to enjoy will excite their risibles and bring forth their approbation.

OUTGOING PASSENGERS.

The Oregon sailed at midnight for San Francisco with the following passengers:

G A Gatlon
J Murphy
S Jones
Capt Van Ortendrop
Miss Caraline
Mrs Williams
W R Beatly,
J S Williams
H Barron
Dr Whitney and child
Miss J H O'Be
F A Gibbs
Major Gordon
Mr Burns
Mrs J J Rogers and ch
Mrs W Greenborn
D V Spaulding
F Ross
W J Fife
S Reid
G L Richardson
M Lyon
J Prixley and wife
J H Kennedy
C D Elliott
F Bouchard
C S Givins
Mr Starn wife and child
Miss Starn
W Grary
H Grant
A C Narmack
C Doherty
Mrs W Showers
W B Whitney and wife
H Walters
Col Scott
Mr Warren
E J Martin
G George
W Chase
G Talbott
M E Berger
C H Richardson
J P Sullivan
O Newell
R E Lauder

THE COURTS.

STATE CIRCUIT COURT—STOTT, J.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13.

Thomas Kearney vs August Breyer—Monday next to file motion for new trial.

Davis vs Closset—Judgment of non suit.

Epperly & Fleece vs Davis—Motion to refer back and for leave to file an amended complaint argued and submitted.

Grand jury present two indictments.

State of Oregon vs E. C. Stewart—larceny. Not a true bill.

State vs Dav. Thomas—larceny. Arraigned; W. H. Adams appointed counsel. To-morrow to plead.

State vs W. J. Smith—larceny. Arraigned. Friday to plead.

Boyles vs Boyles. Report of referee confirmed and decree accordingly.

July vs Kern. Ten days to plaintiff to except to referee's report.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Beck & Wallman's stock of clothing, furnishing goods and hats for the fall trade is complete.

F. E. Beach & Co., opposite THE OREGONIAN, have everything in the line of paints, oils, glass, doors and glazed windows. As they buy only from first hands they are able to offer superior inducements to contractors and builders.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

DEEDS.

H. C. Cormack and wife to Anne Payne, lot 1, blk 2, Frush's add E. P., Sept. 12—$1450.

ACCIDENTS AT THE DALLES.

[SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE OREGONIAN.]

DALLES, Sept. 13.—S. E. Waters, aged 22 years, a brakeman for the O. R. & N. Co. in this city, was killed at the Chenoweth bridge, about five miles west of The Dalles, this morning, while attempting to jump on the caboose. One half of a freight train had been uncoupled on the bridge, and he was sent to flag an approaching train. He had performed that work and had walked up the bridge beside the caboose and was in the act of catching the hand-holds on the front with his right hand, while he held the flag in his left, when he made a mis-step and fell a distance of 105 feet, killing him instantly. His body was brought to town and an inquest held, which resulted in substantiating the above facts. He has a brother in this city, also in the employ of the company, who has been crippled by having his foot struck with a bar of iron, for several months. He was a young man of steady habits, and very highly respected by all who knew him.

M. B. Clark, an employe engaged in raising the Umatilla House, fell from a scaffolding this morning, injuring his back and side, but not seriously.

SPOKANE COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

[SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE OREGONIAN.]

CHENEY, W. T., Sept. 13. The republican county convention met in Cheney yesterday and the following were nominated for the principal offices:

Sheriff—Mike Hutton.
Treasurer—A. M. Cannon.
Auditor—G. H. Morgan.
Assessor—J. H. Welte.
Probate Judge—A. A. Smith.
Prosecuting Attorney—S. C. Hyde.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—Rev. Clark.

Dr. Whitehouse was endorsed for joint councilman and J. Stitzel of Colville for joint representative.

The following were elected delegates to the territorial convention and instructed for Brents: C. Zeigler, John Davenport, Dr. Whitehouse, Capt. Carr, L. B. Harbon, E. L. Smith and D. F. Percival.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

CLARENDON HOTEL.

I Alexander, Salem
C Splinner, do
R Hepper, do
T Harding, do
D Dixon, do
Mrs Peswell, do
L Lawrence, Corvallis
I Dooney, do
F Button, do
C Hunsaker, Spokane
R Williams, do
N Ostrander, Olympia
Miss Ostrander, do
D Longfellow, do
C Hungraun, Vancouver
J Adams, do
L Colvin, do
Mrs C A Nowall, Boston
M Rogers, Astoria
D Denny, Seattle
I B Denny, do
J H Rinearson, Astoria
W Sullivan, Dalles
Mrs Van Doest, Amity
C B Boughton, Eugene
J Owen, do
Mrs A C Helm & ch, Albany
Mrs M J Murphy, Salem
Miss E Gabbert, Myrtle C
Miss F Hunsaker, do
Miss Kate Murphy, Dalles
G W Farmer, Astoria
J Hardin, Ferndale
N B Dodge & fy, Washougal
A Gray, Hubbard
T Cook, Astoria
S Benson, Turner
T Riddle, Burlington
T Share, Ogn City
T Monahan, Sandy
G Williams, Lafayette
I Montgomery, Dalles
W Bundy, Junction
Ed Bundy, do
I Bundy, do
S Bundy, do
L Bundy, do
H Bundy, do
Mrs S Case, Rock Is
R B Clark, Heppner
Mrs O H Skidmore, S F
Miss S Hill, Ashland
F Rowe & w, Gaston
B H Laws, S F
Mrs G McMillan, Silverton
Mrs Dr Davis, Seattle
J B Taylor, Lebanon
S Staggs, Sandy
J Pixley & w, Albany
J Wagner, S F
A Newton & wf, London
Jas Newton, do
Arthur Newton, do
Alex Newton, do
Miss E Newton, do
Miss C Newton, do
Miss M Newton, do
J W Clark, Harrisburg
A M Rose, Albany
P W Hickey, Sprague
Col G O Haller & w, Seattle

ST. CHARLES.

L Laughrey & wf, Independence
Wm Heckley & wf, Or City
T Humphries, Hillsboro
C H M Curry, S F
F T Taylor, Ainsworth
Aug Krandlett, N Tacoma
W Massey, Wasco Co
W P Crawford, Fisher's L
J Sears, Westport
G B Rinehart, McMinn
S H McLaughlin, do
F G Perry, Salem
Mrs Mathers, W W
W F McKay, do
C H Messenger, Sheridan
F M Johnson, Corvallis
A Ray, do
D P Moore, Union
S A Young, Cheney
Jas C Smith, do
W P Williams, W T
J W Whitman & w, Rosalia
H Hirschberg, Independence
C E Laugham, S F
E D Gilsan, Centerville
J B Stump, Monmouth
A J Nicklin, Eugene
J C Whitaker, do
S B McLafferty, do
J W Range, Cheney
J McCabe, Clifton
E L Smith & w, Silverton
J Dressler, Woodards Ldg
Fred Kirsch, do
R R Cole, Astoria
A O Williams, do
W H Fife, N Tacoma
J L Turner, Victoria
A Shaw, Turner
Wm Clark, Salem
W R Robinson, do
E C Nickerson, Vancouver
F L Gooch, do
H D Brown, S F
C C Watson, Lewiston
F M Dickinhoff, do
G A Coffin & wf, Wasco Co
Jos Seller, S F
A R McCall, S F
J W McGraw, Perrydale
J W Wilson, do
I T Spring, Sheridan
W D Fenton, Lafayette

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL.

J McCleary, Dalles
J E Lawrence, Westport
F Devallin, Kalama
D Crittenden, Rooster Rk
M Olindermann & fy, Washington Co
Mrs Childs, Vancouver
W H Gleason & w, do
J W Walker, Astoria
J Rubie, Lake View
J Logan, do
J W Gilmore & wf, Heppner
J Forsey, Clifton
G F Fox, city
G Wilson, N Y
Mrs Folsom & ch, Salem
M Wilkins, Eugene
M J Robinson, Amity
I N Lott, Skamokawa
R L Roberts, Racine
A Roller, S F
A J Hamilton, Beaverton
G Hall, Myrtle Creek
G W Bacon, Dalles
Miss Wilson, Wash Co
P C Heizler, Salem
M Cabanski, W W
Mrs J F McCain, W W
J B Nixon, Klikitat
B Brandenburg & w, Clifton
Mrs F D Love & 2 ch, str Calliope
Mrs B P Hutchins, Tillamook
W H Musgrove, Sauvies I
G Sunderland, do
J W Ferguson, Vancouver
G N Fawcett, Corvallis
V Peris, Astoria
A Claboy, E Portland
M G Houp, Boise City

THE ESMOND.

A J Hamilton, Beaverton
A J Odenpal, Or City
E W Daniels, E Portland
J W Borngardner, Oakland
M Gried, Hubbard
E H Morrison, w & 2 ch, Walla Walla
W Geary, U S A
J W Oberhaltzer, Pullman
B F Hancock, U S A
Miss Maud Pittinger, Hillsboro
Wm Preston, S F
W H Reed, Lebanon
T F Osborn, w & 3 ch, S F
S G Given, S F
Frank Springer & w, S F
M M Harvey, Albany
J C Miller, LaCentre
Geo C Mackie, S F
[illegible], Washougal
F J Boedefeld, Dalles
M Farmer, Clatskanie
T Bates, do
I Burlingame, Tumwater
Miss Nellie Powell, Seattle
L J Powell, do
Edward Powell, do
E Letterman, Goldendale
H P Mahon, England
Dr H Kinney, Salem
W L Weathered, Hillsboro
Mrs Edith Weathered, Hillsboro
M J Kinney, Astoria
W D Pettinger & fy, Hillsboro
H Beckwith, Oakland
W B Bentley, do
H Wilbern, Eagle Creek
H McAlexander, do
J B Gard, do

TILLAMOOK.

Something about the Vigorous New Life of the Bay and Surrounding Country.

[OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OREGONIAN.]

TILLAMOOK, Sept. [illegible]

Once more we are favored with an opportunity of visiting this beautiful and fertile valley on the sea coast. We made the trip this time somewhat different to former times. On arriving at Portland, on our way to the above named place, we found, to our surprise, that the coasting steamer Ona, Charles Yarneberg, master, was making regular trips to Tillamook every two weeks, so we just stepped on board the craft, and in place of two days' travel by rail and stage over the coast range, took a pleasant little sea voyage of about seven hours, and were landed at Lincoln, some sixteen miles from the mouth of the bay.

After crossing the bar, which was very smooth, we first landed at Garibaldi, at the mouth of the bay, to discharge some freight there. We found a very pleasant little village, the inhabitants busily engaged in catching salmon and salting them. We ran up the bay about 1½ miles and stopped at Lienenweber & Co's cannery. There we saw salmon by the hundreds, and a cannery in full blast. The company has quite a large store of general merchandise with a good warehouse, wharves, etc. This company has expended about $50,000 at this point, and while there we learned that a company had just bought grounds and intend building a large steam lumbering mill, which will be completed this fall.

After discharging some freight at this point we started for Lincoln, the county seat, and also at the head of navigation. This is about twelve miles distant from the last named place. We had a very pleasant trip up the bay, which is a beautiful sheet of water, bounded on three sides with the most beautiful mountain scenery. These mountains are covered with a dense forest of the finest of lumbering timber. There are five rivers that put into this bay, the mouths of which we passed in going up the bay, which abound in fish of various kinds.

We arrived at Lincoln at noon. There we found a very flourishing little town which seemed to be all alive with business. We also had the pleasure of seeing the Minnie Miller, a new steamer just built by G. W. Miller & Son, for the bay trade, make her trial trip, which was a success.

Everything presents a very different aspect to what it did one year ago. There are two steamers making regular trips every two weeks, the Ona and the Gen. Miles, and one schooner, the Alpha.

The farmers seem to be busy and doing well. The land in this country is very rich, and the time is not far distant when the produce of this county will be seen in large quantities in our markets. The citizens of Lincoln and vicinity have raised money and are at work clearing the snags and trees out of the river that leads up to Lincoln and are doing a good work, as our steamer found it much easier to get to that place this time, they having deepened the channel in many places and removed all sunken snags.

We learn while here that Mr. J. L. Story is fixing up incorporation papers for the Forest Grove and Tillamook wagon road, which will be soon in course of construction. This will give an easy and good mountain road into this valley, and so we find everything moving right along. In a short time this is destined to be one of the richest valleys in the state and we think men who are coming into this valley and investing in land, as many are doing, are acting wisely.

J. L.

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST.

Washington Territory.

Harvesting on the Swinomish is in full blast.

Baled hay is selling at Cheney for $12 50 per ton.

T. J. Cox, miller of Bloomington, I. L., has failed for $80,000.

An addition of 50 volumes was made to the Dayton library last week.

The defalcation in the Washington, Pa., savings bank amounts to $117,000.

About 400 men are now employed in the logging camps on the Skagit river.

Two and one-half acres of land adjoining Pomeroy was sold last week for $1000.

The supply of seed wheat of fall varieties is not equal to the demand in the Big Bend country.

A commodious schoolhouse two stories high has been recently built at Ellensburg by contribution.

Last week the hop growers of Yakima formed themselves into a permanent organization to be known as the Hop Growers' Union of Yakima county, with Charles Carpenter as president and H. M. Benton, secretary. The object of the union is to regulate the price to be paid for picking hops, and to transact any business that may be of benefit to the hop growers.

High-Bred Trotting Horses

TO BE SOLD AT

PUBLIC AUCTION!

ON TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1882,

AT THE

Redville Stock-Breeding Farm.

CLOSING OUT SALE BY S. G. REED.

Forty Head of the Best Trotting Stock on the Entire Pacific Coast!

The Catalogue embraces the Stallions

HAMBLETONIAN MAMBRINO

And his three sons,

Hannibal, Crystal, Joe Simpson.

THE FINE MATCH TEAM

OLEANDER AND PEDRO!

Capable of trotting in 2:40 to the pole.

The strictly Trotting-Bred Brood Mares—

Peggy, by Iron Duke;
Prunella, by Alhambra;
Lakeland Queen, by Lakeland Abdallah;
Golden Queen, by Pearson's Star;
Ocean, by Border Chief;
Minnie, by Silver Duke.

And thirty others. For catalogue address Ladd & Tilton or Thos. B. Merry, Portland, or L. B. Lindsey, Reedville, Washington county, Or.

Terms of Sale:

All sums under $100, cash at delivery; all above $100 one year's time, with properly endorsed note at ten per cent. per annum. sidawtd S. G. REED.

A. B. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer.

BALDWIN LODGING HOUSE.

HAVING THOROUGHLY RENOVATED AND refurnished this house, I am now prepared to rent rooms by the day, week or month, in suit or single. Inquire at 229½ Second street. sidlm

LOOK HERE!

WALTER O'SHEA, PAWNBROKER, has removed to his fire-proof building No. 23 First street, New Market Theater Block, where he is now prepared to buy, sell or loan money in sums to suit, and at the lowest rates. Persons requiring money can safely leave their valuables with him, as he is thoroughly responsible.

DR. C. R. TEMPLETON, DENTIST.

Graduate of Philadelphia Dental College. Satisfaction guaranteed. Office, N. W. cor. First and Alder.

ROSH HASHONAH CARDS,

Fine selection, just in at N. Y. Novelty Co.'s, 40 First.

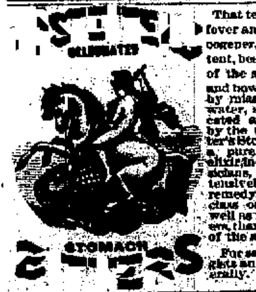
NEW YORK JEWELRY CO.

Removed to 107 First street, south of Stark.

HAIR CUTTING.

Three of the finest workmen in the state are at Ferguson's hair cutting headquarters, 30 Stark street.

$2 00 for a Ladies' Gossamer, imperviousness of which is guaranteed for 2 years, at MELLIS BROS. & CO.'S.



That terrible scourge fever and ague, and its congener, bilious remittent, besides affections of the stomach, liver and bowels, produced by miasmatic air and water, are both eradicated and prevented by the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a purely vegetable elixir, indorsed by physicians, and more extensively used as a remedy for the above class of disorders, as well as for many others, than any medicine of the age.

For sale by all druggists and dealers generally.

REMEMBER

THE

GOLDEN

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO.,
106 Wall street, New York.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

JUST RECEIVED!

A Splendid Lot of

BOOTS AND SHOES

From Eastern Manufacturers, at the

New York Boot & Shoe House

No. 103 First Street.

BETWEEN YAMHILL AND TAYLOR.

These are the most elegant goods ever brought to Portland, and comprise the very latest fashionable styles of Ladies and Gents' Boots and Shoes. They are placed a notch lower in price than anything yet offered here.

R. GALLICK.
103 First Street, Portland.

REAL ESTATE AND FINANCIAL.

JAMES B. LEAHY. JULIUS HEUBNER.

HEUBNER & LEAHY,

Real Estate, Insurance & Money Brokers,

AGENTS FOR THE

ANCHOR LINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY and MANHATTAN LIFE INS. CO. of New York.

Cor. Front and Washington Sts., Portland, Or.

ICE! ICE!

THE PORTLAND ICE WORKS ARE PREPARED to fill all orders for ice either in the city or for shipping. Leave orders with the drivers or at the office, 246 Second St.

sidlm HARRIS & SALMON, Prop'rs.

F. E. BEACH & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Paints, Oils and Glass,

Illuminating and Lubricating Oils,

DOORS AND GLAZED WINDOWS.

Price List Furnished on Application.

JOHN CRAN & CO.

Are making a magnificent display of Novelties in their Dress Goods Department, including all the new and desirable shades and styles for this season. Just received, some choice styles and new shades in French Embroidered and Braided Costumes; the latest thing.

SILK DEPARTMENT.

NEW BLACK SILKS,

NEW COLORED SILKS,

[illegible]

NEW [illegible]

"Boston Clothing House."

In a few days the above named establishment will open at

172 First Street,

Two doors below Yamhill,

With a fine and carefully selected stock of

Ready-made Clothing

AND

Gents' Furnishing Goods.

All of our goods coming DIRECT FROM NEW YORK, enables us to show

THE VERY LATEST STYLES

IN

OVERCOATS,

ULSTERETTES,

BOYS & CHILDREN'S

CLOTHING.

We will have

The Finest Display in Portland

Hoping to merit a [illegible]

will endeavor to meet [illegible]

LEVY, [illegible]

[illegible]

COMMISSIO

COMMISSION

& CO.,
mission Merchants,
Flax and ...

EAL ESTATE
..., Horses, ...
... Tuesdays and Fridays.

CTION SALE

FURNITURE.

salesroom, No. 2 ...

TEMBER 15th,

departure,

M SUITS:
... Suit complete,
... Ash Suit complete,
...plete,
... Suits complete,
GES:
...ey Patent Bed Lounges,
...rpet Lounges,
...ttresses,
...s, Mirrors, Lamps,
...ry, Cutlery,
...ets, Bedsteads, Mattresses,
...SO
...ttresses,
...s, Mirrors, Lamps,
...ry, Cutlery,
...ets, Bedsteads, Mattresses,
...SO
ANDISE.
N & CO., Auctioneers.

SELLING OFF!

...es on Sept. 15th.

...TIRE STOCK OF FURNI... Goods, Bedding, Crockery, ...es, Clothing, a large variety ... Everything will be sold ... one, come all. It will pay

20 Second St.

...r Saturday Tattersalls

UCTION SALE
OF
...etons, Horses,
...nd Wagons.

...ill sell, on

SEPTEMBER 16th,

...clock A. M.

... First and Pine Streets,

...op Buggy,
...agon,
...agon,
...ales.

...'CONNOR, Auctioneer.

ON SALE

PT. 15—11 A. M.

...ir or Stock Farm

—AND—

Timber Land.

2 three-quarter Jersey ... 1 Yoke Oxen, 2 Milk ... and Dairy Imple... and Furniture, ... Ten-Hay.

...ARROWS, I will sell, as above, ... highest bidder, either in se... above valuable property. ...rris and Clark's river, 7 miles ... 2½ miles from Clatsop beach, ... boat landing which is accessible ... river steamboats. About half ... land, well bridged, on which ... round. The other half, level, ... 200 acres in tame grass. ...ock, fir and spruce can be cut ... half at the landing to which ... road from all points. Every ... market. In addition, there is a ... and good piles. Good dwelling ... necessary outhouses, with ... containing almost all kinds ...etc., etc. This desirable prop... of two miles on the river bank, ... ted for settlement by a company ... is large enough to divide into ... homesteads. The contemplated ... and Clatsop plains connecting ... stock, etc., will be sold separate... or land at sale. Steamer ... free. E. C. HOLDEN,
Auctioneer, Astoria.

...nual Exhibition

OF THE

MECHANICS' FAIR

...L COMMENCE

...SDAY, SEPT. 21st,

AND CLOSE

...DAY, OCT. 7th, 1882.

... AND BRONZE MEDALS
... DIPLOMAS

...meritorious exhibits in accordance ... regulations and Premium List at the ...

...so far delayed sending in their ... are earnestly requested to forward ... Superintendent as soon as possible, ... distribution can be made and all ...

...be open to the public on the ... Sundays excepted), from the hours ... and from 7 P. M. to 10 P. M.

...children under 12, 25c. Commu... ...en admissions, $6. Commu... ...missions, $2 50. ...ble persons allowed.

...n in Rates of Fare.

...angements with the Oregon Railway ... Company, the Northern Pacific Rail... Oregon and California Railroad Co... ...sions) a reduction will be made ... the Fair of 40 per cent. ... the round trip. This includes ... from points as far north as Victoria ... and east as Spokane Falls. ...at the Fair, if they have not charge ... paid full rates to the exhibition ... free of charge.

J. S. KALLIGH,
Superintendent.

Pavilion.

... OYSTERS!

...ESH OYSTERS!

... Bay, Olympia and Eastern

... of the season will arrive this week ... solicited.

A. MALARKEY & CO.,
...ew York Market,
...rner Oak and Second sts.

... H. KINROSS,
...andel & Haydn Society and ... ...chestral Union.
...ls in Vocal Music for the Fall ... ...and after Sept 1st, at his rooms ...
...of Orchestral Union. ... Street, between Third and Fourth, ... 12 and 1 to 5. ...ulars apply at his rooms or to ...

... AND CHARTER.
...S, STEAMBOATS, FREIGHT ..., Propellers, Ferryboats, Tugs, ... Engines and Boilers, Plans, ...ations, Surveys.

SAMUEL HOLMES,
120 Front St., New York.

... BARTSCH, 88 YAMHILL ...
AGENT FOR
... & SONS and ... PIANOS

The Daily Oregonian.

THURSDAY MORNING, SEPT. 14, 1882.

CITY.

McMillan's Escape.—A message was brought to the chief of police yesterday by a young hoodlum, purporting to be from Dan McMillan. The latter had [illegible] to tell the chief that there was no use [illegible] for him, as he had some business to attend to [illegible] the city, and would not be able to return [illegible] the next term of court. He promised upon [illegible] he would return then. They must [illegible] he was sorry, but it couldn't [illegible] this time; he was sorry, but it couldn't [illegible] and shouldn't occur again. If Jailor Doherty [illegible] this last sentence, he would have [illegible] "Amen." As yet no trace of the escaped [illegible] present whereabouts has been found, [illegible] is still in the city, where he [illegible] than he would be in attempting to [illegible] avenue is watched and the police [illegible] been notified to look out for [illegible] that he went to his mother's house [illegible] his escape, but left again before [illegible] could get there. His brother Jim, who [illegible] returned from serving a term in the [illegible], is exultant over the escape, and [illegible] Dan is a credit to the family. McMillan [illegible] three previous attempts to get out of [illegible] all of which he was foiled. In some [illegible] obtained a saw made from an old knife [illegible] tried to cut the bars. This was taken [illegible] when he obtained another and man... [illegible] wooden key to unlock the corridor door. [illegible] while fitting this, but no knife could [illegible]. Some days after he was discovered [illegible] the knife. Sheriff Sears [illegible] the wall with the prisoners con... [illegible] orders that all the prisoners shall be kept securely locked [illegible] county jail shall be kept securely locked [illegible] during the day, and declares that as [illegible] that McMillan was escaping and aided [illegible] by their silence, he will consider them [illegible] every man of them will get as little [illegible] jail as it is possible to give. Many [illegible] they are not guilty of any crime and are [illegible] the chance to prove themselves hon... [illegible] yet all knew this thief was effecting [illegible] did not lift a finger to prevent it. [illegible] be treated as criminals.

[illegible].—The old steamer E. N. Cooke, [illegible] was built eleven [illegible] the foot of Ash street, was built eleven [illegible] the Peoples' Transportation Co., now [illegible] passed into the bands of the Oregon [illegible] Co. just about the same time as [illegible], and the fertile imagination of [illegible] christened one the "Cochinero" [illegible] the "Bethel." Capt. Billy Smith [illegible] the "House of Correction," and she [illegible] fanciful names. Last week John Hol... [illegible] to make a regular river towboat [illegible] he cut off half her cabin and cut [illegible] from her roof. He then put a [illegible] wheel, just like the Ocklahama, so [illegible] of the big towboat. She will [illegible] during the winter.

[illegible].—Several of these eminently [illegible] were seen upon the street yes... [illegible] any one who passed them failed [illegible] as to whence they came and [illegible] going. The travel-stained ap... [illegible] and their occupants seemed [illegible] journey, and brought up old mem... [illegible] many a pioneer. But inquiry [illegible] traveling in that manner [illegible] passed. The party [illegible] Baker county, who were [illegible] intending to settle some... [illegible] valley.

[illegible] to Jail.—Alf. Holmes, a [illegible] but acquainted with vice in [illegible] the other day by Constable [illegible] with two other young [illegible] inoffensive Chinese lad. He [illegible] Justice Davis, where he professed [illegible] others had led him astray. [illegible] the next day and point [illegible] the constable he was allowed [illegible] keep his word and yesterday [illegible]. Taking his character into [illegible] Davis deemed his offense a [illegible] to the county jail for ten [illegible]

[illegible].—Some East Portland boys, [illegible] railroad men at work, started to [illegible] lot. One of them un... [illegible] a small mound by dig... [illegible] powder in it and then a [illegible] Charley Godfrey, a boy ten years [illegible] to get up in time, the [illegible] burning him badly. Dr. [illegible] his wounds. Charley [illegible] in the blasting on [illegible]

[illegible].—Late yesterday [illegible] in the county clerk's of... [illegible] Abrams & Knox, dairymen, to [illegible] Haight and Dr. G. H. [illegible] Albina, north of the [illegible] consideration was $60,000, [illegible] $100,000 was offered and [illegible] Abrams & Knox paid [illegible]

[illegible].—Robert Morgan, better [illegible] runs an engine on the [illegible] and attempted to clean [illegible] street near D. He was [illegible] by Officer Beach, who [illegible] in jail. A six... [illegible] not tend to help his [illegible]

[illegible] the state circuit [illegible] two more indictments, as [illegible] for larceny of a gold watch [illegible] of Walter Monroe, on [illegible] for larceny in the dwell... [illegible] and Celia Levy, of a [illegible] book in which were [illegible]

[illegible] by the name of Sager, [illegible] met with a pain... [illegible] R. & N. Co.'s dock [illegible] badly crushed [illegible] Dr. Coley was called, [illegible] remove portions of the [illegible] lacerated flesh.

[illegible] belonging to Miller Bros., [illegible] and became unman... [illegible] yesterday. He dashed [illegible] colliding with [illegible] of the Clarendon [illegible] harness and wagon was but [illegible]

[illegible] all the work for the new [illegible] to be erected on the corner of [illegible] has been secured by East [illegible] DeBurg received the [illegible] $21,800. H. P. McGuire [illegible] Janson will supply the [illegible]

[illegible] Coley, of East Portland, [illegible] to perform the surgical [illegible] a cancer from the lip of a [illegible] the valley and came to that [illegible]. The operation was suc... [illegible]

[illegible].—Nearly all the booths in [illegible] been taken and those who [illegible] should commence the work [illegible] particularly desire that [illegible] in readiness on the opening [illegible]

[illegible] Four O'clock.—The Oregon and [illegible] announce that they will hold [illegible] at Salem until 6 P. M. dur... [illegible] which commences next Tuesday.

[illegible] Butcher, living in Al... [illegible] last Sunday, by drowning [illegible] left his hat and coat on the [illegible] his rash act.

[illegible] auction sale of the four choice [illegible] each lot, situated in McMil... [illegible] Portland, which takes place at [illegible] Gilman & Co., No. 42 First street, [illegible] September 16, at 10 o'clock. Easy [illegible] per cent. interest. This sale affords [illegible] to purchase a home in a [illegible] which is rapidly improving in value. [illegible] without reserve.

GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

[illegible] oysters.

[illegible] every steamer at Keith's.

[illegible] Sewing Machine, 49 Salmon st.

[illegible] of Newspapers at the N. P. [illegible] First street.

[illegible] filled at Child's drug store, [illegible] and Morrison.

[illegible] tries to learn to waltz by the [illegible] graceful dancer.

[illegible] the P. O. candy store silver brick [illegible] opposite Postoffice.

[illegible] is the very best general ad... [illegible] in the northwest. Try it.

[illegible] that new invoice of suitings [illegible] Rybke's, 11 Oak street.

[illegible] and Child's Rubbers and [illegible] prices at MELLIS BROS. & CO.'S.

[illegible] happy unless her sewing machine is [illegible], Yamhill, bet. First and Second.

[illegible] Wilson "New No. 8" is the lightest [illegible] sewing machine manufactured.

[illegible] your papers delivered to your house [illegible] N. P. News Co., 147½ First street.

[illegible] proud to beg, too honest to steal, [illegible] pledges his valuables with Uncle [illegible]

[illegible] photographs, when you want the [illegible] consult Abell, the peoples' photo... [illegible] samples, see his display, which can [illegible] anywhere.

[illegible] gold stem winding watch, costs only [illegible] Myers', 181 First st.

[illegible] Child's Drug Store has been estab... [illegible] Portland five years.

[illegible] patent medicines can be found at [illegible], Second and Morrison.

[illegible] already sold. Largest run of [illegible] in Portland at P. O. candy store.

[illegible] appear at any moment; be pre... [illegible] prescriptions filled at Dovan & [illegible] Pharmacy, Morrison street, between Third [illegible]

[illegible] and Organs.—Best in all essential points; [illegible] very low; cash, installments or to rent with [illegible] to purchase; satisfaction given. Before [illegible] elsewhere call on or address Manderhout [illegible] T. Shanahan's music and art gallery, [illegible] street, near Second.

[illegible] the baby is an interesting event with [illegible]. At Towne's gallery lately there has [illegible] rush of little ones and likewise of [illegible] who sat and were duly pleased with the [illegible] the little ones to-day.

[illegible] Sewing Machine Store, 187 Third street, [illegible] Garrison, proprietor. Sewing Ma... [illegible] on short notice and warranted.

PERSONAL.

Hon. W. D. Fenton of Lafayette, is at the St. Charles.

Col. G. O. Haller and wife, of Seattle, are at the Clarendon.

Mr. E. H. Morrison and family, of Walla Walla, are at the Esmond.

Mrs. Dr. Lord-Warren has recovered from her recent illness and resumed practice.

Mr. C. J. Woodbury, traveling correspondent of the New York Evening Post, has returned from his trip up the coast.

Mr. W. H. Brown, vice president of the Lead Manufacturing company of San Francisco, is lying ill at the Holton House, in this city.

Mr. J. N. Sanders of East Portland has returned from a week's vacation at Hood River, where he has been hunting. He left his family to stay another week.

Mr. H. Thielsen, supervising engineer of the Northern Pacific, is slowly recovering from his illness, but will still be confined to his room several days.

Dr. A. A. Ames, who was city editor of the defunct Bulletin in 1870, has been nominated for congress from the Fourth district of Minnesota. He is now mayor of Minneapolis, having been twice elected to that office.

Mr. T. J. Matlock and family of East Portland have returned from their camping expedition to Cedar creek. Mr. Matlock reports a large number of immigrants from Missouri and Kansas passing that way, and many settling in the neighborhood.

BRIEF MENTION.

There is a tin store on Third street managed by Chinamen.

It is said the liquor dealers are intending to oppose legislation against them.

C. R. Stuart, charged with stealing clothing, was not indicted by the grand jury.

Letters in the Oregonian counting-room for F. W., A. L. D., J. C. R., Gustavus, F. B. H., Hotel, S., B., L. C.

Drunks were plentiful yesterday and well supplied with money. Nearly every one was able to pay his fine to the city.

A little son of Mr. Withers, of Albany, was drowned a few days ago, in the covered flume running down Ferry street.

Michael McCarty, a butcher, was arraigned in the police court yesterday on a charge of beating his wife Annie. The woman failed to appear, and a bench warrant was issued for her arrest.

And still they come! Another suburban town, to be called East Portland Homesteads and located just outside that city's limits on the line of the O. R. & N. Co., is to be laid out in lots at once for residence property.

AMUSEMENTS.

Comic opera has captured the people of Portland. They do not seem to get tired of repetitions, and the same faces are seen in the well filled theater more than one night. Especially has this been the case with the representations of "The Little Duke." For three nights and a matinee it has been received with greatest applause, and every one has wondered why the company did not produce it during the first week. It is certainly one of the best comic operas, and its representation last night was excellent in every particular. The rich and appropriate costumes with which this company dress their pieces adds much to their effectiveness.

In compliance with the popular demand, which like Oliver Twist, still cries for more, the company will remain the rest of the week, playing every night and a Saturday matinee. "Olivette," the general favorite, is billed for to-night, and by special request for the matinee.

During fair week the company goes to Salem and the people of that place may rest assured that the season of comic opera which they are to enjoy, will excite their risibles and bring forth their approbation.

OUTGOING PASSENGERS.

The Oregon sailed at midnight for San Francisco with the following passengers:

G A Gutlon	C D Elliott
J Murphy	F Bouchard
S Jones	C S Givins
Capt Van Orteudrop	Mr Starn wife and child
Miss Caraline	Miss Starn
Mrs Williams	W Grary
W R Beatty	H Grant
J S Williams	A C Narmack
H Barron	C Doherty
Dr Whitney and child	Mrs W Showers
Miss J H O'Be	W B Whitney and wife
F A Gibbs	B Walters
Major Gordon	Col Scott
Mr Burns	Mr Warren
Mrs J J Rogers and ch	E J Martin
Mrs W Greenbern	O George
D V Spaulding	W Chase
F Ross	G Talbott
W J Fife	M E Berger
S Reid	C H Richardson
G L Richardson	J P Sullivan
M Lyon	C Newell
J Prixley and wife	R E Linder
J H Kennedy	

THE COURTS.

STATE CIRCUIT COURT—STOTT, J.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13.

Thomas Kearney vs August Breyer—Monday next to file motion for new trial.

Davis vs Closset—Judgment of non suit.

Epperly & Fleece vs Davis—Motion to refer back and for leave to file an amended complaint argued and submitted.

Grand jury present two indictments.

State of Oregon vs E. C. Stewart—larceny. Not a true bill.

State vs Day, Thomas—larceny. Arraigned; W. H. Adams appointed counsel. To-morrow to plead.

State vs W. J. Smith—larceny. Arraigned. Friday to plead.

Boyles vs Boyles. Report of referee confirmed and decree accordingly.

Judy vs Korn. Ten days to plaintiff to except to referee's report.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Beck & Waldman's stock of clothing, furnishing goods and hats for the fall trade is complete.

F. E. Beach & Co., opposite The Oregonian, have everything in the line of paints, oils, glass, doors and glazed windows. As they buy only from first hands they are able to offer superior inducements to contractors and builders.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

DEEDS.

H. C. Cormack and wife to Anne Payne, lot 1, blk 2, Frush's add E. P., Sept. 12—$1550.

C. McBreen to Thos. Murtha, 50 by 100 feet, being part of A. N. King land claim, Dec. 19, '81—$1100.

John Harlow to O. R. & N. Co., 3 41-100 acres in sec 25, T 1 N, R 3 E, Sept. 11—$175 50.

WOOD CHOPPERS.

Wanted, wood choppers, to whom the highest prices will be paid. Enquire of J. W. & V. Cook, 105 First street.

ATTENTION, LADIES.

Mrs. Pilger will return on the "Queen of the Pacific" and bring with her all the latest styles and novelties.

A 4 P. M. TO-DAY

Jos Kohn will re-open his store, corner First and Morrison streets.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT SHERIFF'S SALE.

Sheriff Sears will sell the east 20 feet of lots 5 and 6, in block numbered 28, on Pine street, between First and Second streets, this morning at 10 o'clock, at the court house door. This is a good opportunity for a permanent investment.

TO SAWMILL MEN.

The Sellwood Real Estate Company will give very favorable terms on a site for a sawmill, and engage to take a very considerable part of the lumber made. During the coming year the town of Sellwood will require enough lumber for building purposes to keep a mill employed. A good mill man, meaning business, will do well to call on T. A. Wood, at Masonic Hall, for further particulars.

MILLINERY—NEW OPENING.

The first to occupy the new stores in Ainsworth block, Third street, is the new firm of Hildebrand & Anderson, who have received a portion of their millinery goods, and another invoice is due on Friday. While Mrs. Hildebrand is thoroughly posted, the same may well be said of her partner, Miss Anderson, who is well known in Portland. She has been with Cran for a long time. We bespeak for these ladies a liberal patronage. The opening days are Monday and Tuesday next, when a genuine treat is in store for the fair sex.

ROSH HASHONAH CARDS

Just received at N. Y. Novelty Co.'s, 49 First st.

FROM SEPT. 1.

Twenty per cent reduction on the usual price of watch repairing. Country orders promptly attended to.

W. FRIEDLANDER,
65 First St., bet. Oak and Pine.

House Raising and Moving.

All work done promptly and satisfaction guaranteed. Walter Jones, between Stark and Oak, on Second, Portland, Oregon.

A FULL SET OF TEETH FOR $10.

At Dr. Prohr & Co.'s, room 34, Union block, Stark st entrance. Graduate of Philadelphia dental college.

THE VIENNA COFFEE HOUSE,

No. 45, Washington Street, leads all others.

The Aurora Restaurant, on the fair grounds, will be conducted this season by Mr. Stephen Smith and Captain Will of Aurora. Both gentlemen are well known throughout the state and to fair visitors.

Frank M. Jackson, 189 First st., bet. Yamhill and Taylor, complete stock of jewelry, watches, clocks, spectacles and eye glasses. San Francisco prices.

Store enlarged, repainted and refurnished for the immense stock to arrive. Mrs. Pilger's, 105 First—a fine establishment.

If you want to dance well this winter take a few lessons by the Frazer Chart System, over the Bank.

For the latest fashion papers and magazines go to the N. P. News Co., 147½ First street.

All orders must be accompanied with the cash when sent to Child's Drug Store.

HENRICHSEN & GREENBERG,

149 First St., Portland, Or.

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry,

SILVER WARE,

CLOCKS, SPECTACLES, ETC.

Nautical Instruments and Ship Chronometers rated by transit observations and repaired.

FOUND AT LAST!

A CURE FOR

CHRONIC CATARRH

ALTHOUGH IT IS CLAIMED THAT THIS DISease cannot be cured, I have tried many cases, and all who have used my medicine have been greatly benefited by it, and those who have followed the ... persons have been permanently cured. Any one wishing to secure treatment can do so by calling at the Clarendon Hotel between the hours of 7 and 10 P. M. A. SECORD.
sd2m

ACCIDENTS AT THE DALLES.

[SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE OREGONIAN.]

Dalles, Sept. 13.—S. E. Waters, aged 22 years, a brakeman for the O. R. & N. Co. in this city, was killed at the Chenoweth bridge, about five miles west of The Dalles, this morning, while attempting to stop on the caboose. One half of a freight train had been uncoupled on the bridge and he was sent to flag an approaching train. He had performed that work and had walked up the bridge beside the caboose and was in the act of ... the handholds on the front with his right hand, while he held the flag in his left, which he made a misstep and fell a distance of 105 feet, killing him instantly. His body was brought to town and an inquest held, which resulted in substantiating the above facts. He has a brother in this city, also in the employ of the company, who has been crippled by having his foot struck with a bar of iron, for several months. He was a young man of steady habits, and very highly respected by all who knew him.

M. B. Clark, an employe engaged in raising the Umatilla House, fell from a scaffolding this morning, injuring his back and side, but not seriously.

SPOKANE COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

[SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE OREGONIAN.]

Cheney, W. T., Sept. 13.—The republican county convention met in Cheney yesterday and the following were nominated for the principal offices:

Sheriff—Mike Hatton.
Treasurer—A. M. Cannon.
Auditor—G. H. Morgan.
Assessor—J. H. Wells.
Probate Judge—A. A. Smith.
Prosecuting Attorney—S. C. Hyde.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—Rev. Clark.
Dr. Whitehouse was endorsed for joint councilman and J. Stitzel of Colville for joint representative.

The following were elected delegates to the territorial convention and instructed for Brents: C. Zeigler, John Davenport, Dr. Whitehouse, Capt. Carr, L. H. Harlson, E. J. Smith and D. F. Percival.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

CLARENDON HOTEL.

J Alexander, Salem	T Cook, Astoria
C Sphoner, do	S Benson, Turner
H Hepper, do	T Riddle, Burlington
T Hawkins, do	T Shaw, Ogn City
B Dixon, do	T Monahan, Sandy
Mrs Powell, do	G Williams, Lafayette
L Lawrence, Corvallis	J Montgomery, Dalles
J Denney, do	W Bandy, Junction
F Button, do	Ed Bundy, do
C Hunsaker, Spokane	I Bundy, do
H Williams, do	S Bundy, do
N Ostrander, Olympia	L Bundy, do
Miss Ostrander, do	P Bundy, do
D Longfellow, do	Mrs S Cass, Rock Is
C Hungrann, Vancouver	R B Clark, Heppner
J Adams, do	Mrs C H Skidmore, S F
L Colvin, do	Miss S Hill, Ashland
Mrs C A Nowall, Boston	F Rowe & w, Gaston
M Rogers, Astoria	E B Laws, S F
D Denny, Seattle	Mrs G McMillan, Silverton
I B Denny, do	Mrs Dr Davis, Seattle
J B Rinearson, Astoria	J B Taylor, Lebanon
W Sullivan, Dallas	S Staggs, Sandy
Mrs Van Doest, Amity	J Pixley & w, Albany
C B Boughton, Eugene	J Wagner, S F
J Owen, do	A Newton & wf, London
Mrs A C Holm & ch, Albany	Jas Newton, do
Mrs M J Murphy, Salem	Arthur Newton, do
Miss E Gabbert, Myrtle C	Alex Newton, do
Miss F Hunsaker, do	Miss E Newton, do
Miss Kate Murphy, Dalles	Miss C Newton, do
G W Farmer, Astoria	Miss M Newton, do
J Hardin, Ferndale	J W Clark, Harrisburg
N B Dodge & fy, Washougal	A M Rass, Albany
	P W Hickey, Sprague
A Gray, Hubbard	Col G O Haller & w, Seattle

ST. CHARLES.

L Laughrey & wf, Independence	J B Stump, Monmouth
	A J Nicklin, Eugene
Wm Heckley & wf, Or City	J C Weitaker, do
T Humphries, Hillsboro	S B McLafferty, do
G H M Curry, S F	J W Range, Cheney
F T Taylor, Ainsworth	J McCabe, Clifton
Aug Kramlett, N Tacoma	E L Smith & w, Silverton
W Massey, Wasco Co	J Dressler, Woodards Ldg
W P Crawford, Fisher's L	Fred Kirsch, do
J Sears, Westport	R R Cole, Astoria
G B Rinehart, McMinn	A O Williams, do
S H McLaughlin, do	W H Fife, N Tacoma
F G Perry, Salem	J L Turner, Victoria
Mrs Mathers, W W	A Shaw, Turner
W F McKay, do	Wm Clark, Salem
C H Messenger, Sheridan	W R Robinson, do
F M Johnson, Corvallis	E O Nickerson, Vancouver
A Ray, do	F L Gooch, do
D F Moore, Union	H DeBrown, S F
S A Young, Catney	C C Watson, Lewiston
Jas C Smith, do	F M Dickinhoff, do
W P Williams, W T	G A Coffin & wf, Wasco Co
J W Whitman & w, Rosalia	Jos Sellur, S F
H Hirschberg, Independence	A R McCall, S P
	J W McGrew, Perrydale
C E Laughan, S F	J W Wilson, do
E D Gilsan, Centerville	I T Spriner, Sheridan
W D Fenton, Lafayette	

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL.

J McCleary, Dalles	A Roller, S F
J E Lawrence, Westport	A J Hamilton, Beaverton
F Devallin, Kalama	G Hall, Myrtle Creek
D Crittenden, Rooster Rk	G W Bacon, Dalles
M Clinderman & fy, Washington Co	Miss Wilson, Wash Co
	P C Hetzler, Salem
Mrs Childs, Vancouver	M Cabanski, W W
W H Gleason & w, do	Mrs J F McCain, W W
J W Walker, Astoria	J B Nixon, Klikitat
J Ruble, Lake View	B Brandenburg & w, Clifton
J Logan, do	
J W Gilmore & wf, Heppner	Mrs F D Love & 2 ch, str Gallope
J Fursey, Clifton	Mrs B P Hutchins, Tillamook
G F Fox, city	
G Wilson, N Y	WH Musgrove, Sauvies I
Mrs Folsom & ch, Salem	G Sunderland, do
M Wilkins, Eugene	J W Ferguson, Vancouver
M J Robinson, Amity	G M Fawcett, Corvallis
I N Lott, Skamokawa	V Peris, Astoria
R L Roberts, Racine	A Claboy, E Portland
M G Houp, Boise City	

THE ESMOND.

A J Hamilton, Beaverton	F J Boedefeld, Dalles
A J Odeneal, Or City	M Parmer, Clatskanie
E W Daniels, E Portland	T Bates, do
J W Borngardner, Oakland	I Burlingame, Tumwater
M Gried, Hubbard	Miss Nellie Powell, Seattle
E H Morrison, w & 2 ch, Walla Walla	L J Powell, do
	Edward Powell, do
W Geary, U S A	E Letterman, Goldendale
J W Oberholtzer, Pullman	H P Mahon, England
B F Hancock, U S A	Dr R Kinney, Salem
Miss Maud Pittinger, Hillsboro	W L Weatherford, Hillsboro
	Mrs Edith Weatherford, Hillsboro
Wm Preston, S F	M J Kinney, Astoria
W H Reed, Lebanon	
T F Osborn, w & 3 ch, S F	W D Pettinger & fy, Hillsboro
S G Given, S F	
Frank Springer & w, S F	H Steckkin, Oakland
M M Harvey, Albany	W R Bentley, do
J C Miller, LaCentre	H Wilburn, Eagle Creek
Geo C Mackie, S F	H McElsander, do
Oliver Floyd, Washougal	J R Gard, do
O P Lee, Seattle	

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Signal service United States army. Division of telegrams and reports for the benefit of commerce and agriculture. Report for the last 24 hours. The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at all the stations named.

PORTLAND, Sept. 13, 7:57 P. M.

Place of Observation	Height of Barom	Change last 8 Hours	Ther	Wind Direction	Rain fall inches	State of weath.
Portland	29.07	—08	63	Calm	.00	Clear
Olympia	29.02	—08	65	NE	.00	Clear
Roseburg	29.98	—06	69	N	.00	Clear
Umatilla	30.05	..	74	W	.00	Clear

Max. temp., 75.0; min. temp., 51.0.

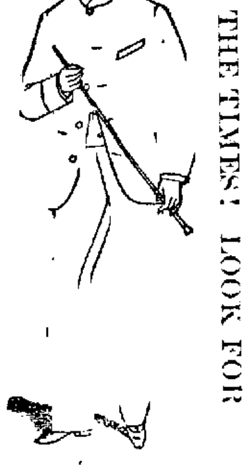
W. SCHEFFLER'S PURE WINES AND BRANDY.

It is universally conceded that Wm. Scheffler's, St. Helena, Cal., good old Port, Sherry, Amber, White Reesling, Hock, Muscat, Angelica and Claret Wines, as also his Sanitary Vacuum distilled pure Grape Brandy, are really superior to other manufactures, not excepting that imported, the adulterations and impurities of which is now generally understood. Mr. Scheffler's goods are popularly known all over the Pacific coast. Eight-tenths of all the druggists in California, Oregon and Washington territory have adopted his goods, discarding the imported. Ask your druggist here in Portland, East Portland, or in any town in this northwest, and you will be quite sure to obtain it, as you will at most of the first-class hotels and bars. Mr. Scheffler's Wines and Sanitary Brandy have been steadily growing into favor until they are known well in almost every household as a medicine, if not otherwise. Mr. Scheffler's process of distilling in a vacuum is his own patent process, which relieves his brandy of the fusil oil, making it really pure, sanitary and healthful.

Mr. Geo H. Beeh, Mr. Scheffler's representative, is now up visiting his customers.

SIGNS

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!



OF THE TIMES! LOOK FOR

ARRIVING

Arriving every four days by steamers, all selected by our buyer, now in the East.

JOS. KOHN, THE CLOTHIER,

First and Morrison.

California Medical College.
ECLECTIC.

THE REGULAR COURSE OF LECTURES IN the California Medical College for the session of 1882 and 1883 will commence on Monday, the 6th day of November, at 9 A. M., and continue six months. For particulars apply to the Dean. D. MACLEAN, M. D., 324 Sutter st., San Francisco, Cal. sd3m

TILLAMOOK.

Something about the Vigorous New Life of the Bay and Surrounding Country.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OREGONIAN.]

TILLAMOOK, Sept. 9.

Once more we are favored with an opportunity of visiting this beautiful and fertile valley on the sea coast. We made the trip this time somewhat different to former times. On arriving at Portland, on our way to the above named place, we found to our surprise, that the coasting steamer Gussie Charles Farmberg, master, was making regular trips to Tillamook every two weeks, so we just stepped on board the craft, and in place of two days' travel by rail and stage over the coast range, took a pleasant little sea voyage of about seven hours, and were landed at Lincoln, some sixteen miles from the mouth of the bay.

After crossing the bar, which was very smooth, we first landed at Garibaldi, at the mouth of the bay, to discharge some freight there. We found a very pleasant little village, the inhabitants mostly engaged in catching salmon and salting them. We ran up the bay about 1½ miles and stopped at Lienenweber & Co's cannery. There we saw salmon by the hundreds, and a cannery in full blast. The company has quite a large store of general merchandise with a good warehouse, wharves, etc. This company has expended about $30,000 at this point, and while there we learned that a company had just bought grounds and intend building a large steam lumbering mill, which will be completed this fall.

After discharging some freight at this point we started for Lincoln, the county seat, and also at the head of navigation. This is about twelve miles distant from the last named place. We had a very pleasant trip up the bay, which is a beautiful sheet of water, bounded on three sides with the most beautiful mountain scenery. These mountains are covered with a dense forest of the finest of lumbering timber. There are five rivers that put into the bay, the mouths of which we passed in going up the bay, which abound in fish of various kinds.

We arrived at Lincoln at noon. There we found a very flourishing little town which seemed to be all alive with business. We also had the pleasure of seeing the Minnie Miller, a new steamer just built by G. W. Miller & Son, for the bay trade, make her trial trip, which was a success.

Everything presents a very different aspect to what it did one year ago. There are two steamers making regular trips every two weeks, the Gussie and the Gen. Miles, and one schooner, the Alpha.

The farmers seem to be busy and doing well. The land in this country is very rich, and the time is not far distant when the produce of this county will be seen in large quantities in our markets. The citizens of Lincoln and vicinity have raised money and are at work clearing the snags and trees out of the river that leads up to Lincoln and are doing a good work, as our steamer found it much easier to get to that place this time, they having deepened the channel in many places and removed all sunken snags.

We learn while here that Mr. J. L. Story is fixing up incorporation papers for the Forest Grove and Tillamook wagon road, which will be soon in course of construction. This will give an easy and good mountain road into this valley, and so we find everything moving right along. In a short time this is destined to be one of the richest valleys in the state and we think men who are coming into this valley and investing in land, as many are doing, are acting wisely.

J. L.

DR. C. K. TEMPLETON, DENTIST.

Graduate of Philadelphia Dental College. Satisfaction guaranteed. Office, N. W. cor. First and Alder.

ROSH HASHONAH CARDS.

Fine selection, just in at N. Y. Novelty Co.'s, 49 First.

NEW YORK JEWELRY CO.

Removed to 107 First street, south of Stark.

HAIR CUTTING.

Three of the finest workmen in the state are at Ferguson's hair cutting headquarters, 30 Stark street.

$2 00 for a Ladies' Gossamer, imperviousness of which is guaranteed for 2 years, at MELLIS BROS. & CO.'S.

STOMACH BITTERS

That terrible scourge fever and ague, and its congener, billous remittent, besides affections of the stomach, liver and bowels, produced by miasmatic air and water, are both eradicated and prevented by the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a purely vegetable elixir, indorsed by physicians, and more extensively used as a remedy for the above class of disorders, as well as for many others, than any medicine of the age.

For sale by all druggists and dealers generally.

REMEMBER

THE

GOLDEN

RULE

BAZAAR.

FOR

FINE PAPETRIE
SCRAP ALBUMS,
MOSS ALBUMS,
CARD,
BIRTHDAY,
AUTOGRAPH
ALBUMS,

REMEMBER

THE
GOLDEN
RULE
BAZAR.

ONE PRICE---PLAIN FIGURES.

162 FIRST ST.
Next door to corner of Morrison.

MACKENZIE & CAVANAUGH,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.
Pendleton, Oregon.

Have your goods marked care M. & C., Pendleton.

JOHN A. BECK,
WATCHMAKER & JEWELER,
Fine Assortment of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and Spectacles at Low Prices.
Repairing a Specialty. All work warranted.
149 Front St., opp. Esmond Hotel.

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST.

Washington Territory.

Harvesting on the Swinomish is in full blast.

Baled hay is selling at Cheney for $12 50 per ton.

T. J. Cox, miller of Lexington, Ill., has failed for $30,000.

An addition of 50 volumes was made to the Dayton library last week.

The defalcation in the Washington Ty. savings bank amounts to $117,000.

About 400 men are now employed in the logging camps on the Skagit river.

Two and one-half acres of land adjoining Pomeroy was sold last week for $150.

The supply of seed wheat of fall varieties is not equal to the demand in the Big Bend country.

A commodious schoolhouse two stories high has been recently built at Ellensburg by contribution.

Last week the hop growers of Yakima formed themselves into a permanent organization to be known as the Hop Growers' Union of Yakima county, with Charles Carpenter as president and H. M. Benton, secretary. The object of the union is to regulate the price to be paid for picking hops, and to transact any business that may be of benefit to the hop growers.

Eighty-Bred Trotting Horses

TO BE SOLD AT

PUBLIC AUCTION!

ON TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1882,

AT THE

Redville Stock-Breeding Farm.

CLOSING OUT SALE BY S. G. REED.

Forty Head of the Best Trotting Stock on the Entire Pacific Coast!

The Catalogue embraces the Stallions

HAMBLETONIAN MAMBRINO
And his three sons,
Hannibal, Crystal, Joe Simpson.

THE FINE MATCH TEAM
OLEANDER AND PEDRO!
Capable of trotting in 2:30 to the pole.

The strictly Trotting-Bred Brood Mares:
Peggy, by Iron Duke;
Prunella, by Alhambra;
Lakeland Queen, by Lakeland Abdullah;
Golden Queen, by Pearson's Star;
Olean, by Border Chief;
Minnie, by Silver Duke.

And thirty others. For catalogue address Ladd & Tilton or Thos. B. Merry, Portland, or S. R. Lindsey, Reedville, Washington county, Or.

Terms of Sale:

All sums under $100, cash at delivery; all above $100 one year's time, with properly endorsed note at ten per cent. per annum. sdawtd S. G. REED.
A. R. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer.

BALDWIN LODGING HOUSE.

HAVING THOROUGHLY RENOVATED AND refurnished this house, I am now prepared to rent rooms by the day, week or month, in suit or single. Inquire at 229½ Second street. sdlm

LOOK HERE!

WALTER O'SHEA, PAWNBROKER, has removed to his fire-proof building No. 23 First street, New Market Theatre Block, where he is now prepared to buy, sell or loan money in sums to suit, and at the lowest rates. Persons requiring money can safely leave their valuables with him, as he is thoroughly responsible.

ROYAL

BAKING

POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO.,
106 Wall street, New York.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

JUST RECEIVED!

A Splendid Lot of

BOOTS AND SHOES

From Eastern Manufacturers, at the

New York Boot & Shoe House

No. 103 First Street,

BETWEEN YAMHILL AND TAYLOR.

These are the most elegant goods ever brought to Portland, and comprise the very latest fashionable styles of Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes. They are placed a notch lower in price than anything yet offered here.

H. GALLICK,
103 First Street, Portland.

REAL ESTATE AND FINANCIAL.

JAMES B. LEAHY. JULIUS HEUBNER.

HEUBNER & LEAHY,

Real Estate, Insurance & Money Brokers,

AGENTS FOR THE

ANCHOR LINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY and MANHATTAN LIFE INS. CO. of New York.

Cor. Front and Washington Sts., Portland, Or.

ICE! ICE!

THE PORTLAND ICE WORKS ARE PREpared to fill all orders for ice either in the city or for shipping. Leave orders with the drivers or at the office, 246 Second St.
sd1m HARRIS & SALMON, Prop'rs.

F. E. BEACH & CO.,

DEALERS IN

F E & B Co.

Paints, Oils and Glass,

Illuminating and Lubricating Oils,

DOORS AND GLAZED WINDOWS.

Price List Furnished on Application.

JOHN CRAN & CO.

Are making a magnificent display of Novelties in their Dress Goods Department, including all the new and desirable shades and styles for this season. Just received, some choice styles and new shades in French Embroidered and Braided Costumes; the latest thing.

SILK DEPARTMENT:

NEW BLACK SILKS,
NEW COLORED SILKS,
NEW BROCADED SILKS,
NEW MARVELLEUX,
NEW RHADAMES,
NEW MOIRES,
NEW SURAHS.
NEW COLORED VELVETS,
NEW BROCADED VELVETS,
NEW BROCADED PLUSHES,
NEW COLORED PLUSHES,
NEW VELVETEENS,
NEW SATEENS.

JOHN CRAN & CO.

SAM. LOWENSTEIN, President.
WM. KAPUS, Secretary.

OREGON

Furniture Manufacturing Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

FURNITURE.

DEALERS IN

FURNITURE,
BEDDING,
MIRRORS,
CARPETS,
LACE CURTAINS.

SALESROOMS,
Nos. 208 and 210 First Street.

FACTORY,
Nos. 207 and 209 Front Street,
PORTLAND.

Seal of North Carolina

SMOKING TOBACCO.

We have just received a full supply of this popular brand.

WASSERMAN & CO.

LITT. FALL STOCK. LITT.

SEND BUST MEASURE, LENGTH OF SLEEVE, SKIRT Waist, and under arm, and I will forward, C. O. D., All Wool Dresses at $10, $15, $20, and $25. Silks, $25 and upwards. Dolmans, $7 50 and upwards.
Ladies with small capital can make money handling my goods. Ask your neighbors about my way of doing business. Address
H. B. LITT,
Box 307, Portland, Or.

Dressmaking in its Art executed at living prices.

MRS. PILGER

HAS RESERVED THIS SPACE.

"Boston Clothing House."

In a few days the above named establishment will open at

172 First Street,

Two doors below Yamhill,

With a fine and carefully selected stock of

Ready-made Clothing

AND

Gents' Furnishing Goods.

All of our goods coming DIRECT FROM NEW YORK, enables us to show

THE VERY LATEST STYLES

IN

OVERCOATS,
ULSTERETTES,
BOYS & CHILDREN'S
CLOTHING.

We will have

The Finest Display in Portland.

Hoping to merit a share of the public patronage, we will endeavor to meet the approbation of all customers.

LEVY, COHN & CO.

Fall Importations

NOW READY FOR

YOUR INSPECTION.

We have received an unusually large and attractive stock of MEN'S and BOYS' CLOTHING of the newest materials and latest cut. The ENGLISH WALKING COAT and the ROLLING-COLLAR SACK COAT we have made up in our ready-made stock, and of latest suitings.

Our stock of BOYS' and CHILDREN'S CLOTHING is large and varied, and range from the medium grades to the Finest. MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS and HATS comprise the latest Eastern Novelties for Fall trade.

A. ROBERTS,

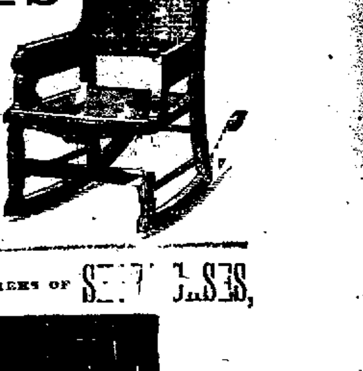
THE LEADING MERCHANT TAILOR & CLOTHIER OF OREGON.

135—ALDER AND FIRST—137

G. SHINDLER & Co.

Furniture

Manufacturers



DEALERS IN

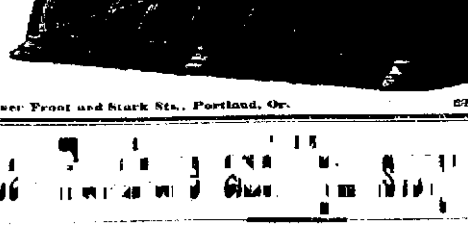
FURNITURE, CARPETS, UPHOLSTERY,

WALL PAPERS, LACE CURTAINS, ETC.

LARGEST STOCK, CHOICEST ASSORTMENT, LOWEST PRICES.

Factory at Willsburg. Ware-rooms: 166 and 168 First, extending through to 167 and 169 Front sts., near Morrison st., Portland, Or.

MANUFACTURERS OF



...ner Front and Stark Sts., Portland, Or.

Send for Catalogue.

F. S. Chadbourne & Co.

COR. FIRST AND YAMHILL, PORTLAND, OR.

Every department now complete with reliable, first-class fine, medium and low-priced

FURNITURE, UPHOLSTERY AND BEDDING.

TO THE INTERIOR TRADE

We offer Chamber Suits, Sideboards, Library Cases, Parlor Frames, Chairs, etc., at prices that defy competition. Our Walnut Goods are all from the LEADING MANUFACTORIES of the East. Our Ash Goods are made here, and are of the very best material throughout.

F. S. C. & CO. Corner First and Yamhill Sts., Portland, Or.

The Daily Oregonian.

THURSDAY MORNING, SEPT. 14, 1882.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

(Concluded from First Page.)

it [illegible] to make an advantageous arrangement. A business that would give employment to all the convicts requires the investment of a large amount of capital. To get it started and well under way would involve the expenditure of an immense sum of money. No capitalist would be so imprudent as to engage in [illegible] unless he could make certain and permanent arrangements, and if the matter is in a condition [illegible] such arrangements can be made, the business proposed at the prison by convict labor will not be [illegible] has been spasmodic. The subject is well worthy of your consideration.

A law should be passed at once vesting in the superintendent wide discretion in the premises. It is highly important to the state that the convicts be kept employed at a compensation that will reimburse the state, in a great part at least, for the amount it costs to keep them, and more important that they acquire a trade and industrious habits, so that they can earn an honest living when discharged.

I herewith submit a report of the reprieves, commutations and pardons granted during the last two years of my term, with the reasons therefor, and the names of all persons in whose favor remissions of fines and forfeitures have been made.

The course I adopted in regard to commutations makes the number of convicts committed and pardoned almost equal to the number that has been discharged. I deemed it judicious to remit a portion of the sentence in every case where the behavior of the prisoner had been such as to justify it. I preferred that way to the practice of giving money on account of good conduct. It has been less expensive to the state, and I think has had a better effect on the party released from the imprisonment. If a portion of his term is remitted he can employ it, if so disposed, in earning money by his labor, under a contract of his own making, which will tend to make him more self-reliant; and if not disposed to work when set at liberty, the merit money, as it is termed, will prove a detriment, for in a great majority of cases he will at once engage in a life of idleness and dissipation, and very soon become involved again in difficulty.

I think it would be better to repeal the provision of the statute which authorizes the payment of merit money. The provision which requires the payment of the five dollars is well enough, though it would be better instead of that to authorize the superintendent to procure the convict a passage to his home, if he has one, or to some place where he would be likely to get employment.

Idleness is the cause of a great amount of the crime committed. A person who is inclined to be industrious and has a knowledge of any kind of useful business, is not very apt to become a criminal; and that system of punishment for criminal offenses which encourages habits of industry and enables the offender to acquire a knowledge of skilled labor, is the only one likely to prove reformatory. And I may truthfully add that those parents and guardians who neglect to have their children and wards engage in some legitimate and suitable employment, are guilty of a social wrong, and are responsible to a great extent for the vice and crime which the state is endeavoring to repress.

STATE INSANE ASYLUM.

By an act approved October 25, 1880, entitled "An act to provide for the construction of a brick insane asylum building for this state, to levy a tax and appropriate money therefor," a board of commissioners, consisting of the governor, secretary of state and state treasurer, was created for the purpose of carrying into effect the object of said act.

In pursuance thereof the board duly organized and proceeded to erect such building. The report of the board of commissioners to this body will furnish full information in regard to the character of the structure erected, its condition and the expense incurred; and I need only refer to certain duties growing out of that affair, which you will be required to discharge. The building is so far completed that it can be made ready to receive the insane patients within a very short time. It is highly important that it should be completed by the first day of December next, as the state has the right, under the contract with the late Dr. J. C. Hawthorne, to receive them then; it being provided in that contract, that if at the expiration of four years (from the first day of December, 1878) the state shall have provided a state insane asylum, then the said contractor shall turn the patients under his charge over to the state. Otherwise the contract, by its terms, is to continue two years longer.

The act of October 25th, 1880, before referred to, appropriated the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars from the surplus moneys arising under an act to provide a tax to defray the current expenses of the state, and to pay the indebtedness thereof, approved October 20th, 1876, and further provided for the levy of an annual tax of one mill on the dollar, with which to defray the expenses of erecting the building.

The board has received the twenty-five thousand dollars appropriated from said surplus moneys, and a little over fifty-nine thousand dollars the proceeds of one levy of the mill tax, applicable to the payment of said expense. The next levy of the mill tax will not probably be realized before February or March of 1883. The board considered it a duty to complete the building by the first of December, 1882; and in order to do so, it was necessary to push forward the work in advance of the receipts of the fund. The result is, that the expense at the present time amounts to more than the amount of funds realized, and will overrun, as will appear from said report of the board, a few thousand dollars, the amount limited in the act providing for the construction of the building. These circumstances have delayed its completion, yet the work is so far advanced that it can be finished, through your co-operation, by the time referred to.

I deem it very necessary that it should be done by that time, as it will enable the state to save at least thirty-three and one-third per cent. of the cost of keeping the patients under the said contract; which will be a saving of about thirty thousand dollars a year. The building must also be furnished, so as to render it suitable for the keeping and management of the patients, before they can be received by the state. This will require the expenditure of probably forty thousand dollars, which you will have to make provision for; and the whole matter will require prompt action on your part, as the time intervening between this and the first day of December next, must all be employed to accomplish the undertaking.

The way open to do it, however, is very simple, and only requires promptitude on your part. The treasurer should be directed to pay from the mill tax fund the expense in building in excess of the hundred thousand dollar limitation, and a special appropriation of forty thousand dollars to be made from the excess in the current expense fund, arising from the four mill tax before referred to, with which to furnish it. There need be no delay in the matter, nor do I think there will be, if the interests of the state are given a preference over those of private persons.

A small amount of interest will accrue upon the warrants drawn upon the one mill tax fund, or the "Insane Asylum Building fund," as it is termed in the said act of October 25th, 1880, and some interest has already accrued on warrants drawn on it; but the present levy which will be paid in the state treasury by March next, will liquidate the whole expense and leave a surplus; which can be applied to other purposes, and which might be provided for at this session.

I have no interest whatever in having these suggestions carried out, except the general interest I have in common with the citizens of the state of Oregon, but I assure you that I feel a great solicitude that it be done. I realize its importance and fervently hope that it will not be neglected. I trust that you will appreciate its necessity and not permit the selfish mercenary interests of individuals to defeat the early consummation of such an important undertaking.

Another very necessary duty demanding your attention, will be the passage of an act providing for the government and management of this institution. Offices must be created and provision made for the selection of suitable persons to fill them; their duties prescribed and compensation fixed. This I regard as a matter of more consequence by far, than any that will be likely to come before you at this session.

All civilized people agree that suitable measures should be adopted in every community, to secure proper care and treatment of those who have unfortunately been bereft of their reason. It is a humane step, dictated by benevolence and Christian charity, and designed not only to render that class of persons as comfortable as possible, but to cure their infirmity and restore them to their faculties. Every enlightened state in Christendom acknowledges its obligation to accomplish that object if within the power of human ability.

The cost of the insane asylum, when completed and furnished, will not probably be less than one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars. The purpose for which it will be employed will depend very much upon your action. If its government is rightly organized and its affairs prudently and wisely managed, it will prove a blessing to the community and a credit to the state; but if on the contrary, it should be used as an appliance in the political machine, employed alternately by the different political parties of the country, it will be pernicious, and will impose an unnecessary burden upon the people.

There are too many persons who are clamorous for place and position on account of their rendition of services to the prevailing party; and an institution of this character can very easily be perverted into a means of rewarding those persons for the efforts and zeal they have exhibited in securing a party triumph. They have implicit faith that they have earned a position of profit, and they demand of the successful candidate a recognition of their claim to it.

The fact that they may be entirely unfit for the place they aspire to fill does not deter them in the least. That is a matter of indifference. Their test of an applicant's qualification for office is whether or not he has been faithful to his party. If he has maintained a blind adherence to it for a long period of time, has been zealous and active in political campaigns, though an entire failure in every regular business he has undertaken, it will not do to refuse him. The party needs his services. He is poor, of course, and must be provided for. A refusal under such circumstances, on account of the unsuitability of the applicant, would bring upon the unfortunate head of the department having the disposal of the matter the maledictions of an army of place hunters.

It is said that when Aristides was defeated for an office to which three hundred others were elected, he thanked the gods that there were three hundred better men in Athens than himself; but the modern office seeker evinces no such spirit of resignation. He claims the position, not because he is the better person to fill it, but because he has earned it. He imagines that there was a tacit understanding that if he employed cunning, deception and trickery in securing party success, he would entitle himself to political preferment, and he regards his claim as binding in conscience as one arising out of a commercial obligation.

In establishing a government for the management of this asylum it would be a criminal neglect of duty on your part not to provide strong barriers against attempts by the class of persons mentioned to gain control of it. It would be far better to establish, at the expense of the state, a kind of Lazzaroni, where they can be supported, than to permit them to foist themselves upon an institution erected for the purposes of exercising benevolence, charity and mercy.

In the organization of this government a mode should be provided for selecting the officers to administer the affairs of the institution that would be independent, so far as it can possibly be made so, of all political influences or considerations. Competent, qualified and efficient persons must conduct its management to render it successful, and they must be selected on account of their peculiar fitness to perform the duties assigned them.

If the selection could be made by a board of commissioners consisting of three members, chosen in the same manner that regents of the state university are chosen, I believe it would prove satisfactory. The board should have a general supervision over the affairs of the asylum. It should hold its meetings there, which should be as often as four times a year, about the close of each quarter; should be authorized to make rules for the conduct of its affairs, ascertain the manner in which official duty was being performed, and examine and certify to the secretary of state all accounts of the expenses it has incurred.

The members of the board should receive no compensation for their services beyond the payment of the expenses created in the discharge of their official duty, an account of which should be made out and audited by the secretary of state, as other claims against the state are audited, and they should be appointed from the members of the different political parties of the state.

A board of that character, made up of prominent citizens, in my opinion would so organize and manage the State Insane asylum that it would subserve the purposes for which it was instituted, and be a source of gratification to all who sympathize with the unfortunate and afflicted of their race.

THE SCHOOL FOR DEAF MUTES.

The last legislative assembly organized the school for deaf mutes by providing for a board of directors to have the charge and management thereof.

The plan was recommended in my last general message, and it has operated well and relieved the board of education of a great annoyance. The school for the last two years has been under the immediate charge of Rev. P. S. Knight as superintendent, who has given it faithful attention, and it is now in a prosperous condition. The report of the board of directors to the honorable secretary of state will give full particulars of the progress of the school and the state of its finances. I am satisfied that it has been conducted during the time referred to for the benefit of the pupils, and that they have made rapid advancement under their present tutors. The school is well organized, and its affairs are being prudently and economically managed.

The difficulty in the outset with such an institution is the tendency to appropriate it to the benefit of persons who were not intended to be the recipients of its favors. It is liable to be overloaded at the start with burdens of various kinds, and it has therefore a severe struggle before it can get fairly under way. I think this has now passed that stage and gained a secure footing. Its affairs are conducted on a business basis, and in accordance with business principles, and that is to my mind an assurance of success.

No institution can flourish without the moral support of the community, and this is not [illegible] without an effort on the part of its managers. The superintendent, Mr. Knight, is entitled to great credit for his energy, perseverance and faithful labors in securing the establishment of the school, and a reasonable support on the part of the state will enable it to become a permanent and beneficial institution.

Lands Granted to the State.

The condition of the various land grants to the state is generally very well understood.

I have already referred to the five hundred thousand acres donated for internal improvements.

The grant of ten sections of land for the completion of public buildings, has been fully realized.

The grant of [illegible] salt springs lapsed long ago, and no hope, it will probably ever be realized therefrom.

The seventy-two sections set apart and reserved for a state university have been selected, and about twenty-nine thousand acres thereof sold, leaving about seven[illegible] thousand acres unsold.

The ninety thousand acres of land granted under the act of July 2, 1862, for an agricultural college, have been selected, and about twenty-six thousand acres thereof sold. The price at which they are required to be sold by the terms of the grant, two dollars and a half an acre, renders their sale slow.

The sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections in each township, granted to the state for the use of schools, have been and are being sold from time to time as the lands are surveyed. The full benefits of that grant will not be realized until all the public lands in the state are surveyed.

The several funds arising from the sale of the lands [illegible] to the said grants amount to the following sums respectively:

The university fund, principal	[illegible]
The agricultural college fund, principal	[illegible]
The common school fund, principal	[illegible]

The investment of these funds, under the present rate of interest, has become very difficult.

During the past two years there has been a large supply of money to loan in the state, and it has resulted in lowering the rate of interest to private business transactions. Borrowers have been able to hire the use of money at a less per centum than that provided in the law regulating the loan of the school funds. How long such condition of affairs will continue is unknown. At present it is operating to the detriment of those funds. They are liable to lie idle, or to be loaned to applicants of doubtful credit, [illegible] is encouraging.

It is very proper to prescribe the rate of interest at which these funds shall be loaned, though the business of the country, in fact, fixes the rate of interest. I think it absolutely necessary to lower the rate specified in the present law from ten per centum to nine per centum or lower. I doubt whether half of the amount on hand will be called for during the next year unless that is done.

The system of loaning should also be made as simple and require as little formality as possible. The present mode of loaning the common school fund is the best one in my opinion, that could be devised. The application is made through an agent appointed by the board, who recommends the loan if he considers it a desirable one to be made. It is then considered by the board, and the application is either granted or refused.

If the officers having charge of the matter attend to their duty, there need be no mistakes. They should first appoint a good responsible agent in each county, who should carefully consider each application before acting upon it. And they should bear in mind that they have no right to entertain an application for a loan except at a regular meeting of the board. It would be unsafe to permit parties desiring to borrow from these funds, to solicit the officers having charge of them severally and personally.

Besides, it would be irregular to make a loan under an agreement given by them separately. The governor, secretary and treasurer have no authority over the subject, except as a board, and that can only be constituted by a regular meeting of its members.

I am not aware of any bad loan of the common school fund having been made during the four years of my term, except one procured by misrepresentation, and the party restored the money in that case.

The loan of the university fund is under a different regulation. The agents in the different counties to whom the applications are made, are appointed by the judge of the district—formerly a judge of the supreme court, now, I suppose, by a circuit judge—and a fee of ten dollars to such agent provided for.

I believe it would be better to allow the board to appoint the agents in all cases, and to have one uniform system. The board would be the better judge of the qualifications of a person to be agent than the circuit judge, and I would recommend that the law be changed in that respect. I know that owing to the complexity of the regulations in regard to loaning the university fund, borrowers prefer to obtain loans from the common school fund in every instance. I believe that the other members of the board will fully bear me out in this conclusion.

Those regulations were well intended when devised and adopted, and doubtless have proved beneficial; but the successful management of that fund must always, to a great extent depend upon the fidelity of the members of the board, and its efficiency. If it has at any time failed to invest the fund prudently, it has been owing, in a great measure, to a lack of method in the transactions of its business, which leads into loose and careless practices. Such a course can easily be avoided by adhering to some general, reasonable system.

These several funds at present are in a very good condition. They have, for the last two or three years, been rendered as productive as they could have been under any other management with like restrictions. They respectively aid in the support and maintenance of highly important institutions that have been established for the benefit and advancement of the people of the state, and should be sacredly guarded and protected.

Our system of self-government must depend for its success upon the intelligence of the people. A mass of ignorant persons have no correct conception of the true principles of civil liberty. They must be rightly educated in order to understand and duly appreciate them. It is indispensable to the preservation of a republican form of government that learning be disseminated broadcast over the whole land, and though some may fall by the wayside, some on stony places and some among thorns, yet other will fall upon good ground and bring forth fruit that will nurture, sustain and uphold civil and religious liberty.

I herewith submit the report of the Hon. Matthew P. Deady, president of the board of regents of the state university, and also that of Professor B. L. Arnold, president of the agricultural college, which will furnish you full information of the workings, progress and condition of the two institutions, while the report of Professor L. J. Powell, superintendent of public instruction, will disclose the like information in regard to the common schools of the state.

These gentlemen have severally entitled themselves to great commendation. The former, for the worthy services he has gratuitously bestowed in behalf of the university, and the latter two for the zeal and perseverance they have manifested, and the faithful labor they have performed in the discharge of their respective duties to the agricultural college and to the common schools.

Professor Powell in his report urges, as you will notice, the levy of a state tax of two mills upon the dollar for the support of common schools. The matter is worthy of your consideration, though I do not feel that I am sufficiently advised upon the subject to recommend it. Aid, however, to any of these institutions, should not be withheld through a stingy policy on the part of the state.

Under the act of October 21st, 1870, the act providing for the building of the canal and locks at the Willamette falls, the faith of the state is pledged to pay into the common school fund at such time as it takes possession of such canal and locks, $200,000. This should be considered in connection with the subject of the levy of the proposed tax. The only objection which I could make against the levy of a state tax for school purposes would be as to the time when it should be done; that is, whether in any event, such action should not be deferred until the present indebtedness of the state is completely adjusted, the insane asylum fully completed and occupied, and the state house finished.

A continuation of the present tax, which amounts to five and a half mills upon the dollar, for another two years, will produce a sufficient revenue with the means from the other sources before mentioned, to accomplish the whole affair. If the administration of the government is economically conducted, the proceeds from the four mill tax will leave a large excess in that fund; probably more than two hundred thousand dollars, in the two years. The mill tax for constructing the insane asylum will afford a fund of sixty thousand dollars at least, that will not be required for the purposes for which it was levied; and the half mill tax levied to pay the Indian war claims, with the allowance by the United States on account of the expenses of the Modoc and Umatilla Indian wars, which will probably be realized by the time mentioned, will also afford a considerable excess.

I have no means of knowing how much will be required to finish the capitol building, but it certainly ought not to require more than a hundred thousand dollars to complete the inside work and build the dome. The building of the porticoes and outside stairs could be delayed a term of years, without injury or inconvenience; though they would doubtless improve the general appearance of the building.

But in order to bring about such results, prudent management must be observed by all the departments of the government. A loose, profligate course would effectually defeat it, and plunge the state into more indebtedness. You can do much to avoid so unfortunate a consequence, and it will only require negative action on your part. Resolve to vote emphatically No! upon every measure introduced for the purpose of filching money from the treasury, oppose propositions for relief based upon stale and doubtful claims, and refuse appropriations in aid of schemes intended in the main, for the benefit of private individuals.

If the course indicated is pursued, the results predicted will be sure to follow. The four mill tax for current expenses can then be reduced to three mills, possibly two and a half, and the mill, and half mill taxes taken off entirely. The financial affairs of the state will then be in a condition to admit of the imposition of a two mill tax for school purposes, without any greater burden to the tax payers than at present. I would be in favor of first getting entirely out of debt. Then when the public buildings are completed reduce the tax for current expenses to a sum that will fairly meet such expenses; and then, if thought advisable, levy the tax mentioned for school purposes.

THE SWAMP LAND GRANT.

During the last two years I have made all the efforts I felt justified in making, to have the lands that were granted to the state by the act of congress of March 12, 1860, selected.

I considered it very important to have it ascertained which lands of the public domain were swamp and overflowed, within the meaning of that act, and to have them certified to the state, for two reasons: First, in order that the state could liquidate the road warrants before referred to, which were made payable out of the swamp land fund; second, that the confusion occasioned by the grant might be removed.

In many sections of the state settlers did not know from what source their title to the lands they occupied could be derived. The state claimed a large portion of the public lands under said grant, and steps had been taken under the act of the legislative assembly of October 26, 1870, to select them. Applications had been made to the board of commissioners for the sale of school and university lands, for the purchase of large tracts as swamp lands. The United States department had refused to recognize any selections made under state authority, in advance of the public surveys. Pre-emption and homestead entries were constantly being made of portions of them. Grantees, holding under grants to the state made by the United States for the purpose of building roads, were claiming other portions of them. Other portions still, were within the limits of Indian reservations established by the United States long after the passage of the act of March 12, 1860. Numerous conflicts had arisen, growing out of these various circumstances, and the whole subject was very badly complicated.

Another serious difficulty in the way of their adjustment was the mode that had been adopted for their selection.

It appears that as early as the 21st of May, 1860, an official letter was addressed by the department of the United States, at Washington, to the then governor of Oregon, proposing to allow one of two modes of segregation of the swamp lands included within the terms of the said grant, viz: First, to abide by the field notes of survey designating the lands, or, second, for the state to select the lands by her own agents in the field. The state after deliberating upon the proposition for a little more than fourteen years, concluded to accept the latter mode; as appears from a joint resolution of the legislative assembly passed October 13, 1874.

It would naturally be supposed that having had ample time to consider the matter the better mode would have been chosen; the one that would have relieved the state of all expense, and from the embarrassment of selecting an army of agents to perform the services; but unfortunately it was not. It elected "to select the swamp and overflowed lands within her boundaries by agents of the state," and the proper officers of the state were instructed to furnish to the department of the interior, such evidence and in such manner, of the swampy character of the lands, as the said department should prescribe.

A copy of this resolution having been furnished the department of the interior, it prescribed "such evidence and in such manner of the swampy character of the lands," with such a degree of nicety as the department of the United States government is able to prescribe. It required the selections, when made by the state agents, to be forwarded to the United States surveyor general, with the evidence of the swampy character of the lands, which evidence was [illegible] and [illegible] defined, was very abstruse, and it [illegible] almost impossible to be complied with.

After the mode was adopted numerous lists of selections were forwarded to the surveyor general, accompanied in some instances with proof of the swampy character of the lands, [illegible] others without proof whatever, and these lists, in the majority of cases, were being tossed about in that office without much idea as to what should be done with them, though some of them had been forwarded to the office of the commissioner of the general land office, but did not receive much better treatment there. The whole affair, in fact, was in a [illegible]. Twenty years [illegible] and only about [illegible] thousand acres of these lands had been listed to the state, which were procured, [illegible]

In this condition of things I had but one alternative, which was to follow the mode the department had prescribed and the state elected. [illegible] of several parties [illegible] probably swamp and overflowed before [illegible] commissioner of the state [illegible] agent to view the lands in the field, and to furnish me with a list of them and to procure the proof prescribed by the department. It was necessary also to engage the services of a competent person to overhaul the lists in the surveyor general's office, and attend to supplying proofs with reference to those, and to overlook the ones furnished by the field agent.

I engaged the services of Mr. H. P. Perkins to view the lands in the field, and Mr. P. L. Willis to attend to the other labor. Besides the department at my request had sent an agent to view the lands included in the lists forwarded to the office of the commissioner of the general land office, who was instructed to co-operate with an agent appointed on the part of the state, and I appointed as such agent Mr. J. C. Whitaker. In addition to this I appointed Captain John Mullan as agent to attend to [illegible] upon the part of the department [illegible] certifying of the lists forwarded by the surveyor general. These several matters have entailed some expense, but it was the only course to follow, and I assumed the responsibility to adopt it and to press forward the work as fast as it could be done with the complicated machinery provided for its transaction.

In order that you may have a better understanding of the manner in which the proceedings in selecting the swamp lands are conducted, and the result of part of the efforts employed, I submit a [illegible] of Mr. [illegible] Harmon, acting commissioner of the general land office. It bears date August [illegible], 1882, and is as follows:

"Total area of lands claimed by the state, including lists unaccompanied by proof as well as [illegible] has been duly selected and reported, 162,000.82 acres. Of these lands the following have already been disposed of as stated: Lands in sections 16 and 36, adjusted to the state as school lands by agreement of [illegible], 1878, 10,474.01 acres. Lands selected and approved to the W. V. & C. M. Military wagon road, act of [illegible], 1866, [illegible] acres; lands selected and approved to the O. C. Military wagon road, act of July 2, 1864, [illegible] acres; lands examined in the field conjointly by the United States and Oregon state agents and reported as not swamp nor overflowed land, 50,072.82 acres; lands selected and approved to the state under grant for agricultural college, act of July 2, 1862, 3,425.70 acres; lands already patented to the state in swamp land patents Nos. 1, 2 and 3, 27,[illegible] acres; leaving the total area of lands yet to be examined, and the claim of the state thereto to be adjusted, [illegible] acres. Against this there are now pending claims under pre-emption, homestead and other laws to [illegible] acres. Proof is yet to be furnished as to the character of 20,921.80 acres. Leaving the total area of lands duly selected, and which having been examined in the field have been reported upon favorably, 18,353.73 acres.

"The lands embraced in this last-mentioned area will be listed for approval and subsequent patenting to the state at as early a date as possible."

I conclude, from the above statement that the state will receive the 18,353.73 acres above specified as soon as the clerical labor of making out the lists is performed, which added to the 27,[illegible] acres already patented, makes an aggregate of one hundred and seventy-four thousand one hundred and ninety-six acres (round numbers) of land secured, and will also doubtless receive the greater part of the 20,921.80 acres when examined by the field agents referred to, though other proof of their swampy character may have to be submitted. In addition to this the surveyor general has very recently approved of nearly three hundred thousand acres, which will be forwarded soon, if not already done, to the commissioner of the general land office.

Since writing the above I have received a telegram from Captain John Mullan, dated at Washington on the 7th of this month, informing me that lists of selections of swamp lands, embracing [illegible] acres in the Lakeview and La Grande districts would be certified for approval to the secretary of the interior by the commissioner of the general land office on the 12th instant.

At the commencement of my term of office there had only been approved, by the surveyor general, [illegible] acres. During the time of its continuance he has approved [illegible] acres, nearly all of which have been selected, and the proof required by the mode aforesaid furnished. Besides other selections have been and are being made, which, when completed, will make the area of acres at least a half a million, from which the state should realize nearly that number of dollars.

There should be remaining in that fund, after the road warrants are paid off, fully three hundred thousand dollars.

This fund, like the five hundred thousand acre grant, has been unkindly dealt with. It has been rudely invaded, and a great portion of its substance purloined. Some portion of it may have been applied to useful purposes, but it would be very small when compared with the benefits that should be received by the state. The appropriations from it for the building of certain roads was somewhat after the manner of the disposal of the various grants by the United States to the state, for the building of roads from and to certain points. Generally they went to enrich private parties.

It is to be hoped most devoutly that the scheming, plundering system of appropriating funds of that character through some flimsy pretext is at an end. If these lands had been preserved they could have been applied to a substantial beneficial purpose; to the building up of some charitable or literary institution that would have been enduring, and have reflected honor and credit upon the representatives of the people of Oregon for years to come.

But the remnant may still be preserved and rendered highly useful. Ten per centum of the swamp land fund is pledged by the laws of the state to the use of the common schools. Another portion should be applied to the benefit of the state university, which will enable an institution that should be the pride of Oregon to gain a firm financial footing. Had such a policy been pursued a few years ago we should not have witnessed the humiliating spectacle of the prevention of a forced sale of its building only through the kindly intervention of a non-resident of the state. An institution that sheds its light and luster far and wide becoming a mendicant for foreign aid is not a pleasant subject of contemplation.

The course that has been adopted in the selection of the swamp lands, although not, in my judgment, the better one, will doubtless under the circumstances have to be continued, but the bulk of the expense has been made. The mode is now better understood, has become systematized, and the greater portion of the lands have been listed under state authority. The business can now be conducted regularly and at far less expense than it heretofore could have been.

One great source of embarrassment has been the lack of funds with which to carry it forward on a cash basis. The payment of the appropriations that have been made for that purpose has been postponed to the road warrants; at least, that has been the construction the treasurer has placed upon the law. It should be so worded as to require that the first money that is paid into the fund be set apart to pay the expenses of selecting the lands. The appropriation is to meet the current expenses of the fund, and the first sums realized should be reserved for that purpose. The holders of the warrants could not complain at that, as the expenses of selecting the land are incurred for their benefit, to the extent of enabling the state to redeem their warrants in a shorter time. They could not, in fact, be redeemed at all if the lands were not selected and sold.

PILOTAGE AND TOWAGE.

The rates of pilotage and towage at the mouth of the Columbia have been the subject of complaint for a long time, and should be investigated with a view of remedying any wrong connected therewith, if such should be found to exist. I have no knowledge whatever of the matter further than to know that it costs a large sum for a ship to come in over the bar there and go out with a cargo, on account of pilotage and towage. I am ignorant as to whether or not the charges therefor are greater than they should be, yet it ought always to be the subject of close scrutiny.

Charges of that character increase the cost of shipment and must necessarily be paid indirectly by the producer, and if exorbitant wrongfully injure him. It is the correct policy of the state to relieve that class of persons, more especially the agriculturists, from all unjust exactions, so far as can be done consistently with right and justice. The farming interests constitute the main support of nearly all other classes of business, and the growth and prosperity of the state are dependent almost entirely upon them; still persons engaged in that occupation have no right to complain of the high rate of charges of parties engaged in other business if they are on an equality of footing, as free competition is open in such case, which is apt to regulate the matter satisfactorily.

But when a business has been established ostensibly for the benefit of the public, and in consideration thereof it has been granted special privileges, it should be restricted to reasonable and fair profits. In that case it becomes a subsidiary of the general interest of the public, and has no right to claim anything beyond an adequate compensation for its services. The compact between its proprietors and the state is that it shall be employed for the benefit of the public in a particular line of duty, and that they will only exact a just recompense therefor. If, therefore, it should at any time be ascertained that the managers of such a character of business were levying exorbitant charges for their services, or were receiving excessive profits under existing rates, the legislative assembly would have the same right to reduce the rates that it would to diminish the fees or salary of a public officer.

It does not follow, however, that the legislature should adopt an oppressive policy in regard to such business. In the regulation of it the scales of justice should be evenly balanced. Every circumstance in its favor should have its due weight, and you should not be swayed by motives of self-interest or feelings of bias or prejudice. You should make a fair and honest inquiry into the matter and adopt such measures as the exigency may require.

SALMON FISHERIES.

I deem it a duty to call your attention especially to the condition of the salmon fisheries of the Columbia river.

A few years ago steps were taken by certain parties interested in the preservation of those fisheries to establish what is termed a hatching house for the propagation of salmon. They were induced to engage in the undertaking in order to prevent the extermination of that species of fish. They secured certain aid from the United States, and the legislative assembly of 1878 passed an act to create the office of fish commissioner for the Columbia river, to license the taking of salmon in said river and its tributaries, and to encourage the establishment of such hatching house. The legislature of Washington territory had already passed an act for the same purpose, which, by its terms, was to become operative when the legislature of Oregon should enact a similar statute.

The license provided in said act required the payment of a certain sum upon the boats, nets and traps employed in said business. It also required the payment of a certain sum to be made by certain of the persons engaged in the business. This money was to be paid to such fish commissioner, and was to be paid over by him to any company furnishing satisfactory evidence to the effect that such hatching house had been established and had hatched salmon with which said river had been stocked and supplied.

The imposition of the tax provided for by the license quite naturally occasioned great dissatisfaction upon the part of those who were required to pay it; and, as a matter of course, the validity of the act was questioned, and it became the subject of judicial investigation.

The courts of Washington territory decided that their statute was a total nullity, upon the ground that the provision in regard to the time when it should go into operation was illegal; and the circuit court of Oregon, in the fourth judicial district, held that the provision of our statute upon the subject was unconstitutional, on the ground that the money to be paid to the fish commissioner and by him disbursed should have been required to be paid into the state treasury and paid out in pursuance of appropriations duly made. The result was that the hatching house enterprise failed, as the salmon of the Columbia river are very likely to within a few years, unless stringent measures are adopted to prevent it.

There is at present a statute regulating those fisheries, the act approved October 18, 1878. It restricts the time of taking the fish to certain months, limits the size of the meshes of the nets and seines employed in the business, provides what distance apart the stakes shall be in the fish traps, and prohibits fishing on certain days within the months in which the fish are allowed to be taken.

Its provisions are probably observed where they do not conflict with the interests of the parties engaged in the business. Whenever that occurs they are doubtless considered as violative of some great natural right. That is the usual way in which parties reason upon such subjects who are interested in the matter. They appreciate the advantages to themselves, and are oblivious to every other consideration.

Nature has bountifully supplied the Columbia river with salmon, a very excellent quality of fish, which, if preserved, will afford to the people of the state and adjoining territories, a delicate and substantial article of food for all future time. The state has full control over the subject within its limits. That authority has never been delegated. It has complete power to regulate its fisheries.

By proper legislation on the part of the state, and of Washington territory, the salmon of the Columbia river could be preserved and rendered a lasting benefit to the people of both sections of the country. This can be done by limiting the catch during the spawning season. It may lead to the arbitrary exercise of authority, for no other plan will check the greed and rapacity of a portion of mankind; the class that will prosecute any business as long as it can be rendered profitable, regardless of the [illegible]

One of two modes should be adopted. Either shorten the period in which salmon are allowed to be taken during the season, and regulate the kind and character of the appliances to be employed to take them [illegible] the extirpation of those valuable fish from the waters of the Columbia river.

In connection with [illegible] creating the office of fish commissioner, I wish to call your attention to the report of J. W. Cook, Esq., president of the Oregon and Washington Territory Propagating Company, dated January 21, 1881, which you will find on file in the executive office. That company organized to establish the hatching house, and [illegible]

The report of Mr. Cook sets out the amount [illegible] how the state will be able to adjust the matter [illegible] this money should be paid back to the parties who paid it originally, if they could be ascertained, which would be very difficult indeed. It being a matter, however, I have deemed it proper to inform you regarding it.

THE INSANE ASYLUM.

The insane and idiotic since the death of Dr. J. C. Hawthorne, which occurred about February, 1881, have been kept under the contract made between him and the state, which I have already referred to, by Mrs. [illegible] Hawthorne, widow of the deceased, and Mr. [illegible], administrators of his estate. [illegible]

The same care and treatment of that class of unfortunates [illegible] Dr. Hawthorne during his life [illegible] every attention [illegible] to mitigate their sufferings and restore them to health.

[illegible]

The law is also faulty in not having more effective checks against the commitment of persons to the asylum. [illegible] commitment of any one complained against.

But a short time ago an escaped convict from the Idaho prison took refuge in our asylum for the insane in order to escape his arrest and return to that territory. He feigned insanity and had no difficulty in getting sent there. He was subsequently discovered by an officer, who came with a requisition for his return to prison. I have not learned the particulars of his committal to the asylum, though I presume it was done in the usual way. Two householders of the county from which he was sent doubtless made the application in writing under oath to a county judge, setting forth that by reason of insanity he was suffering from neglect and exposure, and that it was unsafe for him to be at large; that the county judge caused him to be brought before him, and at the same time caused to appear two or more competent physicians and the prosecuting attorney of the district, and they proceeded to examine him, and that the physicians after careful examination and a thorough diagnosis of his case, certified upon oath that he was insane; by which device he succeeded in [illegible] himself into what he supposed to be a secure place of concealment.

This circumstance is furnished as an illustration of the loose and careless manner in which the law upon that subject is administered. And I apprehend that such will always be the case as long as the state is made to bear the expense of taking the patient to the asylum, and of keeping him there. If the counties were compelled to pay it more prudence and caution would be exercised in the matter. In no case should the state be made liable for expense in carrying a patient to the asylum or a convict to the penitentiary, as that duty is performed by the county officers, and in the execution of the judgments and sentences of courts for counties.

APPROPRIATIONS.

In former messages I have deprecated the practice of making appropriations from funds before they were realized. Also the practice of applying funds to a different purpose from that for which they were raised. I have had occasion to veto two different bills, each providing for the appropriation of a sum of money to construct a fish ladder at the Willamette falls, as no funds were provided from which they could be taken, and they would consequently have had to have been taken from funds raised for an entirely different purpose in order to have effectuated the object intended.

I still adhere to these views. But at this time there is the hundred and ten thousand dollars excess in the current revenue fund before referred to, which might, I think, consistently with these views, be devoted to any purpose calculated to promote the general good of the state. I do not wish it to be understood, however, that any part of it should be trifled away at the whim or caprice of any one. It should be touched sparingly. A sufficient amount of it should be retained to furnish the state insane asylum as before suggested; also to pay the expense of the present session of the legislative assembly, and to pay the first quarter of the current expenses of the state, as the present tax for that purpose will not be realized in time to meet the payment of these expenses as they mature.

But the amount specified in said bills of appropriation for the fish ladder, which I believe was two thousand dollars might properly be appropriated out of said excess. I do not know how meritorious the measure was, but it was passed by two successive legislatures, and I suppose is regarded as important. Besides this the State Agricultural society is in great need of aid and should receive it. This society was organized for a highly beneficial purpose. It was designed to promote the farming and manufacturing interests of the country, and is a very worthy and meritorious enterprise. No one will doubt that it has had a salutary influence.

It has been unfortunate in its financial affairs, owing to circumstances which human foresight could not provide against. Unfavorable weather at the time set for holding its annual fair, occurring during several years in succession, interfered materially with the attendance, and the expense incurred in providing therefor occasioned large losses. It can, however, be made a success, and will be if properly supported. An appropriation in its favor of a few thousand dollars at this time, would be a valuable assistance, and I very much doubt whether a portion of the excess in the fund referred to could be employed to a better purpose.

I hope you will not overlook this subject, but that you will render such assistance to the undertaking as will give to the officers and members of the society renewed encouragement, and will relieve it to some extent from its present embarrassment.

There are many other matters of general interest to which your attention might be called, but they will doubtless occur to you without any suggestion on my part.

We have cause for congratulation on account of the promising condition of our state. There has never been a period in its history when its prosperity was so unmistakably assured. Every surrounding indicates thrift. Its rivers and harbors are being opened and improved. The Willamette is navigable during a greater portion of the year from Eugene City to its confluence with the Columbia, a distance of nearly one hundred and fifty miles.

The Columbia, when the canal and locks now being built at the Cascades are completed, will be open to free navigation for a distance of more than two hundred miles. And another improvement at The Dalles, which is certain to be made in the near future, will add several hundred miles more, extending along almost the entire northern boundary of the state, thence up into the interior of Washington territory, and by one of its branches, which is also navigable, touching an important shipping point in northern Idaho, thus connecting remote sections of the interior country with the sea by a continuous line of river navigation.

The railroad enterprises that are being prosecuted within its limits, with those already built, will extend three lines across it, and with their connections will constitute that number of through routes to the Atlantic seaboard. These several and influential means will open wide all the avenues of its commerce, will accelerate the settlement of its extensive territory and develop its inexhaustible resources.

With these unparalleled advantages, the generosity of nature, the munificence of the general government, adventurous and enterprising people, the future is secure if we faithfully discharge our duty. But, however fortunate we may be in these respects, the state may yet never accomplish the great objects for which it was organized. To be successful in that respect, the honor and dignity of its government must be maintained. It must be pure and upright, and all its affairs be honestly administered. It must enforce order, insure justice and promote the general welfare. It must not burden the various industries of the state by oppressive taxation, but leave the agricultural pursuits, the manufacturing interests, the commerce and carrying trade free from all unjust exactions.

The progress and prosperity of the state depend wholly upon individual enterprise, upon the industry and energy of its citizens. They cannot expect direct personal benefit from its government, nor should they solicit it. They have the right, however, to demand that its protecting aegis be thrown around them, that they be secure in their lives, their liberties, and their hard earned acquisitions, and that the revenues they have contributed for its support shall not be devoured by schemers, jobbers and idle cormorants, but be faithfully and honestly applied to the purposes for which they were raised.

In taking my leave of state affairs I do not renounce that interest I had in their successful management at the beginning of my term. My connection with them, I believe, has increased it. I can say with truth and candor that the circumstance of my going out of office has not abated in the least, my desire to see a faithful and successful administration of the state government. I sincerely hope that my successor may be more fortunate in accomplishing that end than I have been, and I now assure him that his efforts in that direction will receive my ardent sympathy and earnest support, and that all his official acts shall be viewed by me in the light of that charity which is kind, which thinketh no evil, and which I implore may be liberally exercised by others in their retrospective view of my own official acts.

W. W. THAYER.

GOV. MOODY'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES: Having been chosen at the recent election to the high and honorable position of chief executive of the state, and having just taken the oath of office before entering upon its duties, I desire to make due acknowledgment of my appreciation of the honor conferred and to express my gratitude towards those from whom I have received this distinguished mark of confidence. But, mingled with this feeling of gratitude is the consciousness of responsibilities created and duties to be performed corresponding in magnitude to the honor of the high trust which, I fear, may be greatly disproportionate to my ability. Relying, however, upon your aid and cooperation in the discharge of my obligations, I promise a faithful endeavor to promote the prosperity of the state and the happiness of her people.

By the constitution of the state it is made the duty of the governor from time to time to give to the legislative assembly information touching the condition of the state and recommending such measures as he shall judge to be expedient. By common custom the circumstances under which I appear before you to-day excuse me from entering, at this time, into a consideration in detail of the condition and wants of the state. Should specific suggestions seem to be demanded during your session, I shall consider it my duty to communicate the same to you by a special message, but I feel assured that the familiarity which most of you have with the requirements of the state will render special recommendations by me unnecessary.

In the recent campaign in this state a clause was inserted in the platforms of each of the political parties asking for the enactment of a law that the compensation of county officers may be commensurate with the service rendered. A demand so unanimous should not pass unheeded. I would suggest that early in the session a joint committee from the two houses be selected to consider the subject and prepare and present some bill that will meet the demands of the people, preserve the efficiency in the public service, and be just to the officers concerned.

My predecessor, in his message just delivered, has called your attention to the inadequacy of our present assessment laws to secure uniformity of taxation throughout the state, as required by the constitution. His suggestions upon that subject I trust will receive your earnest attention. The burdens of government should rest equally upon all sections of the state, no class of persons being exempt from their just proportion thereof, while public expenditures should be kept down to the lowest limit consistent with efficiency. Taxation should always be sufficient, when supplemented from the various minor sources of revenue provided by the constitution and law, to meet the exigencies of administration, but the utmost care should be exercised by the law making power to secure equality of taxation [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] to our government in the affections of the people.

Under the constitution a new apportionment for the members of the two houses, based on the recent state census, will devolve upon you. The performance of this duty will call out your patient and dispassionate consideration. I trust that no partisan bias will control your labors in this deliberation, and that you will see to it that all portions of the state have just and equal representation [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] should receive the same protection. It should be the policy of the state [illegible] of foreign capital. [illegible]

[illegible] growth of the state should be well considered.

In our earlier history the rivers were the only public highways over which our products sought market. Owing, however, to natural obstructions the transportation was difficult and expensive. But, since the construction by state aid of locks at Oregon City, transportation of the products of the Willamette Valley is made easy, and the completion of the locks at the Cascades and The Dalles will place eastern Oregon on an equal footing, and will invite healthy competition upon the navigable waters of our northern border, and the commerce of the entire state will have a free highway to the sea, the producing and wool interests reaping the greatest benefit.

Hence it is of great importance that the people of Oregon through you should instruct their representatives in congress to continue their utmost endeavors that we may obtain our just proportion of the money expended for internal improvements, and that it may be so distributed as will be most beneficial to the greatest commercial interest of the entire state.

The condition of our various public institutions and state finances have been fully presented by the executive whose creditable administration terminates this day.

Let me congratulate you and the people upon the progress of our young state and her promising future.

The most western state of the Union, and one of the youngest in the great sisterhood of states, she is now entering upon a career that bids fair soon to place her upon an equality with the oldest and the wealthiest. Already the telegraph has bound her to the remotest part of the habitable globe, and, with railroads penetrating almost every county and with the northern transcontinental traversing our entire border, reaching out to meet the great railroad system of the eastern states, we feel that we are no longer merely in name, but in reality, a part and parcel of the great American union. With a salubrious climate, rich and fertile soil, always yielding to the good husbandman abundant harvests, large and valuable coal and mineral deposits underlying a large portion of her surface, water power, free and ample for the whole world's machinery, and in addition to all these natural advantages, possessing an excellent system of free schools, Oregon offers more than ordinary inducements to those seeking new homes.

The great advantages and the possibilities they suggest remind me that to perform the executive duties well, and with equal justice to all, will require the most comprehensive experience and administrative capacity. Conscious that this experience [illegible] me, I shall hope for the aid and support, which the legislative assembly and all citizens can render, trusting for guidance and direction in that Divine Providence who holds the destiny of nations in His hands.

In the midst of our prosperity we should not be forgetful of the great affliction that lately befel our nation in the death of its chief magistrate, stricken down by a cowardly assassin who, though the avenging hand of justice was long delayed, has at last paid the highest penalty known to our laws. James Abram Garfield, the chosen head of his country, is silent clay, but in the memorable words used by him when the great Lincoln lay cold in death:

"God reigns, and the government at Washington still lives."

To you, senators and representatives, is entrusted the legislative department; to me, the executive. In each lie large responsibilities. In the discharge of my duties my aim will be to strictly adhere to the constitution, and oath I have just taken, and any errors committed will not be from any lack of effort to do right on the part of the executive.

EASTERN FREIGHT SITUATION.

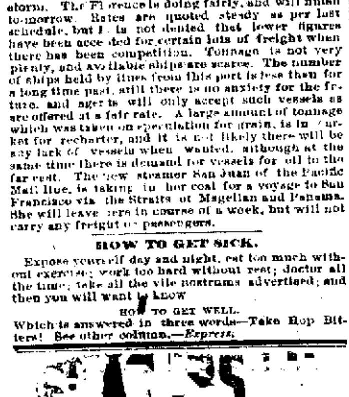
NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—There is no improvement in the freight market via Cape Horn, and the movement thus far is rather below the proportion for this season. It is true that the number of vessels dispatched thus far this year exceeds the number dispatched during the same period last year, but the amount of general merchandise is much less, as the cargoes of this year have been largely of coal and railroad iron alone; while no less than ten vessels had full cargoes of these articles, against three last year. However it is thought the present season, although not so active as last, will be a very fair one, and that there will be quite a movement of freights by several merchants who have resolved to break their contracts with railroad companies. In fact several shipments have already been made by such parties, and it is thought more will follow. The Eureka finished to-day, having been delayed by storm. The Florence is doing fairly, and will finish to-morrow. Rates are quoted steady as per last schedule, but it is not denied that lower figures have been accepted for certain lots of freight when there has been competition. Tonnage is not very plenty, and available ships are scarce. The number of ships held by lines from this port is less than for a long time past, still there is no anxiety for the future, and agents will only accept such vessels as are offered at a fair rate. A large amount of tonnage which was taken on speculation for grain, is in market for recharter, and it is not likely there will be any lack of vessels when wanted, although at the same time there is demand for vessels for oil to the far east. The new steamer San Juan of the Pacific Mail line, is taking in her coal for a voyage to San Francisco via the Straits of Magellan and Panama. She will leave here in course of a week, but will not carry any freight or passengers.

HOW TO GET SICK.

Expose yourself day and night, eat too much without exercise; work too hard without rest; doctor all the time; take all the vile nostrums advertised; and then you will want to know

HOW TO GET WELL.

Which is answered in three words—Take Hop Bitters! See other column.—*Express.*



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CONSTIPATION.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer.

They **Increase the Appetite,** and cause the body to **Take on Flesh,** thus the system is **nourished,** and by their **Tonic Action** on the **Digestive Organs, Regular Stools** are produced. Price 25 cents. **35 Murray St., N. Y.**

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.

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SLAB WOOD $1 50 PER LOAD—FROM WEIDLER'S Mill. Orders left at mill or in the box at Bass Saloon will be promptly attended to.

W. S. M. L. & M. CO.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 13.—Sterling exchange on London banks, 60 days, $4 84; documentary, $4 83@4 83½.

Transfers—5@7½.

Bank of England rate of interest 4 per cent.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—Sterling exchange [illegible] time bonds, long, [illegible]; short, [illegible]. Good commercial, from [illegible] lower. Documentary [illegible].

U. S. Bonds 3½s, 101½; 4½s, 112¾; 4s, 120[illegible].

LONDON, Sept. 13.—U. S. Bonds 3½s, [illegible]; 4s, 119½; 4½s, 12[illegible].

Gold and Stock Reports.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 13.

Receipts—Wheat, 55,[illegible] ctls, including 11,000 aboard ship; flour, 10,000 qr sks, including 4,500 qr sks aboard ship; oats, 200 ctls; potatoes, 1400 sks; eggs, 13,000 doz.

FREIGHTS.

Supply of tonnage is excessive. Exporters are cautious about taking up ships. But a demand at 55s for first, to Cork, for orders, U. K.

Tonnage [illegible] disengaged, [illegible], at Wilmington, [illegible].

CHARTERS.

British ship Rance, iron, 1264, private, to Cork, U. K.

British ship Wiltshire, iron, 1461, private. Both prior to arrival.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

Wheat—The market is firm with a good demand. No 1 shipping $1 67½; choice shipping $1 67¾, choice milling $1 70; No. 1 white, to Liver. $1 68¾. Buyer November, $1 7[illegible].

Flour—Market very quiet at unchanged prices.

Barley—Feed Market steady with prices in buyers' favor. Sale of No. 2 from wharf at $1 25, No. 1 September, $1 25½. Brewing—Dull at unchanged quotations.

Oats—Prices favor buyers. Sales: No. 2 $1 47½; No. 1 from wharf, $1 56¼; No. 1 September $1 5[illegible]@1 57½.

Grain Bags—25,000 Calcuttas offered at 8c [illegible]. Jobbing prices unchanged.

Bran—No 1 wheat bran firm at $18 50.

Potatoes—Steady at full prices. The demand and supply about balance. Quotations unchanged.

Wool—Demand rather better. Prices steady and unchanged.

Eggs—Fresh California, market easy, offering at 35c; good Oregon 30c bid, 32½c asked.

Butter—Market better supplied. Prices not materially changed, yet a slight tendency in buyers' favor is noted.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.

Wheat—Weaker, 91½c October.

Pork—Strong, $19 95 October.

Lard—Very firm, $11 32½ October.

Ribs—Firm and higher, $12 65 October.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.

Wheat—Steady, $1 13a1 16.

Flour, Wool and Hides—Steady.

BEERBOHM'S ENGLISH REPORTS.

LONDON, Sept. 13.

Floating Cargoes—Quiet but steady.

Cargoes on Passage and for Prompt Shipment—Quiet but steady.

English and French country markets generally cheaper.

Imports into U. K. past week, wheat, 420,000 to 425,000 qrs; flour, 125,000 to 130,000 bbls.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 13.

Spot market—Quiet but steady.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—Business is fairly active in most all leading departments of trade and prices in some cases decidedly higher.

Wheat—Quiet and firm. There are orders here at a cent below our market for U. K. and continent.

Barley—Dull and nominal. The last sold at $1 for October delivery.

Provisions—Unchanged, except lard, which is dull and lower.

Rio Coffee—Firm and fair demand; a little higher.

Refined Sugar—Steady and firm for grades under white. Crushed, 9⅞.

Hides—Good demand and prices very firm.

Leather—Good demand at full prices.

Hops—Active for 1881 at 55@57c; 1882, held at 55@56c for choice, and 40@50c for low to medium.

Turpentine—Firm.

Rosin—Firmer, with fair demand.

Wool—Quiet. Sales of 7000 pounds of spring California at 25c; 18,002 pounds of fall, private.

Quicksilver—Dull and firmer at 35.

Borax—Very quiet and easier.

Michigan Crops.

DETROIT, Sept. 13.—Threshing in the southern frontier counties according to the September report, shows the number of acres threshed to be 107,610, or 7 per cent. of the entire acreage. Yield, 241,855,000 bushels, less than the August estimate, when it was believed one-third of the crop was injured. The damaged wheat that can be marketed at all brings 50 to 75 per cent. of the price of No. 1. Much is entirely worthless. Oats is the best crop ever grown, yield 31 bushels per acre. Corn promises an average yield. Barley is estimated at 26 bushels per acre. Meadows and pastures and clover are excellent and cattle fine.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

BY TELEGRAPH.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 13.—Arrived—Am sh C C Chapman, Dublin; Br sh Germanic, Wilmington; Br sh Wiltshire, Sydney, N S W; Br sh Rance, Wilmington; Br bk Alpheta, Newcastle, N S W; Br sh Per, Belfast.

Sailed—Bk Samoset, Tacoma.

PORT TOWNSEND, Sept. 13.—Arrived—Am sh Harvester, 153 days from Philadelphia; schr Reporter, New Caledonia; bk Chas B Kenney, San Francisco.

TACOMA, Sept. 13.—Arrived—Bk Nonantum, San Francisco; bk Lizzie Williams, 20 days out.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 13.—Arrived—Am sh Chesebrough, from Havre, will load for Portland.

ADELAIDE—Prior to Sept. 13.—Arrived—Am sh Tabor, San Francisco, May 20.

FLEETWOOD, Sept. 13.—The Italian bk Attilio, from San Francisco, April 23, heretofore reported stranded, filled and sunk in dock, pumps being unable to keep her free.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 13.—In port—For San Francisco, Br bk Chas Cotesworth.

In channel—Am sh St Mark, San Francisco, May 7; Am sh E B Sutton, San Francisco, May 23.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Sept. 13.—Sailed—Br bk Irby, San Francisco.

Port of Astoria.

Sept. 13.—Str Emma Hayward, with Br sh John O'Gaunt, left for Portland at 8 A. M.

Str Dixie Thompson, with Br bk Cordelia, left up at 11:45 A. M.

Br sh Don Enrique, 30 days from Kobe, Japan, arrived in at 3 P. M.

Am sh Robert Dixon, from New York, is outside.

MINING STOCK REPORT.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 13.

California	3½c	Point	65c
Virginia	1¼	Belcher	45c
Mexican	6½	Utah	4⅜
Union	7	Belle	13
Nevada	4⅝	Bullion	75c
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Woman Suffrage Convention at Omaha—Clearing House Returns for the Week—Deaths, Etc.

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Prospective Political Fight.

Woman Suffrage Convention.

Tariff Changes Recommended.

A New Outbreak Reported.

Death of an old New Yorker.

The Albany Outlook.

Forerunner of Fever.

To be Arrested.

Tracy's Fate.

Western Union Finances.

The Tariff Commission.

Chicago Notes.

Miss Bond Dying.